

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Class warfare
An end-of-term
report on the
teachers' dispute

Red riddle
Digby Anderson asks:
When is a communist
not a communist?

Striking a chord
Miles Kingston
improvises on
the DNA of jazz

Batting clever
John Woodcock
on today's play
in the third Test

Portfolio

Saturdays Times Portfolio
competition prize of £2,000 was
won by Ian Williamson, of
Ilythe, Hampshire. Portfolio
list, page 12 rules and how to
play information service, back
page. The weekly prize next
Saturday will be £40,000 -
double the usual amount
because there was no winner at
the weekend.

Curbs may
be eased
on planning

A White Paper is expected this
week to recommend major
changes in planning controls and
modifications to other regula-
tions in an attempt to create
jobs by encouraging small
businesses. One likely proposal
is the simplification of pay as
you earn systems. Page 13

Bank warning
on loan rate

The Bank of England may
announce its own temporary
minimum lending rate of 12 per
cent unless the clearing banks
cut their rates by half a
percentage point early this week.
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Exams study

Pupils in grammar and secondary
modern schools get more O
levels than those in comprehen-
sives, according to a study
by the National Council for
Educational Standards. Page 3

Afghans defect

Afghanistan has demanded
the return of two Soviet-built
helicopter gunships and their
crews from Pakistan. The pilots
said they defected while on a
bombing mission against guerillas.
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EEC decisions

The European commissioners
are tackling two issues with
unambiguous political implications
- agriculture and steel.
European notebook, Page 4
A harvest of sanity, Page 8

Shuttle hope

Nasa officials hope the space
shuttle Challenger can be ready
for launch in two weeks after a
fault stopped the attempt on
Friday. Page 5

RUC praised

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish
Prime Minister, praised the
Royal Ulster Constabulary for
the way they handled a weekend
of violence in Portadown. Page 2

Cabinet saved

The Belgian coalition Govern-
ment survived a divisive debate
in Parliament about the football
riot at the Heysel stadium.
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Tamil fears

Adjournment of the Tamil
peace talks for a month has
brought fears that Sri Lanka's
fragile ceasefire may not last.
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Prof F G B Miller, and Mr R
Moss; Consultants, from Mr F
D Skidmore; nuclear anniver-
sary, from the Dean of West-
minster and others.
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blow: Miles Kingston on meet-
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★ ★ ★ ★ ★

More pressure on Kinnock after NUM unity call

By Philip Webster and David Felton

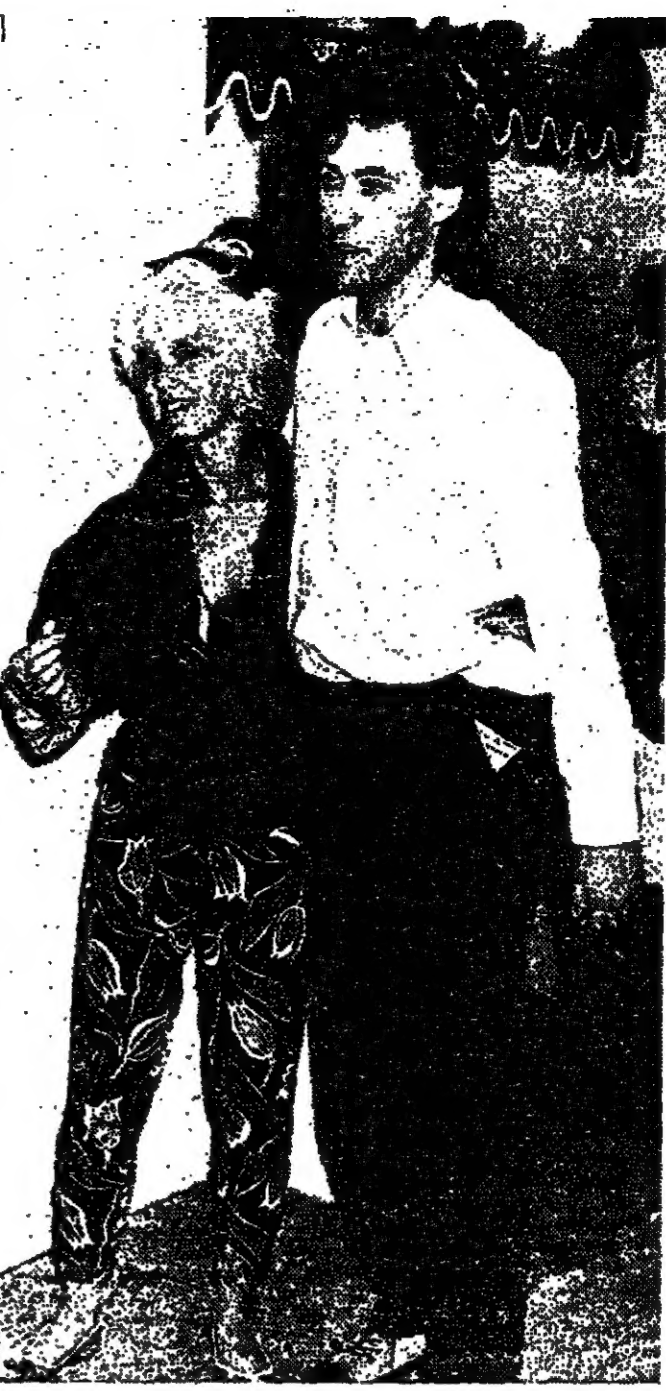
Mr Neil Kinnock's difficulties over the split in the National Union of Mineworkers grew yesterday when his call on the Nottinghamshire rebels to stay in the union provoked attacks on him from the breakaway faction and the Government, and led to concern among his MPs with seats in the area.

With ministers eager to exploit Mr Kinnock's appearance with Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, at the Durham miners' gala on Saturday and Mr Kinnock's advice to the miners to remain united, the danger to Labour's electoral prospects posed by the present impasse is being increasingly felt by Labour and union leaders, who nevertheless accept that Mr Kinnock is played in an impossible position.

Mr Roy Lynk, general secretary of the breakaway union, said that the Labour leader's appeal at Durham for the rebels to stay in the NUM showed that he was afraid to stand up against vociferous extremists.

"If his job means anything to him I would remind him that thousands of moderate people will not accept that type of leadership and I would also advise him that Nottinghamshire miners represent the truer body of the Labour movement and not the extremists," he said.

The Nottinghamshire rebels are calling for official recognition from Mr Kinnock, the Labour Party and the TUC. Yesterday Mr Don Concannon, Labour MP for Mansfield and a



Mr Geldof arriving at a London restaurant yesterday after the concert, with Miss Paula Yates

Geldof concert raises £40m for famine aid

By Colin Hughes

Live Aid, the global rock show seen live by an estimated 1,500 million people in 160 countries is expected to raise nearly £40 million for famine relief, exceeding the organizers' expectations by about four times.

The extraordinarily successful blend of show-biz glamour and technology with popular idealism has already brought an international campaign to win the Nobel peace prize for Mr Bob Geldof, Dublin-born lead singer of the Boomtown Rats, who inspired the event.

Mr Philip Rasted, Live Aid's London lieutenant, said yesterday it will take days to calculate the charity's astonishing receipts in worldwide donations, sale of satellite television rights, and ticket sales for the two concerts at Wembley stadium in London, and the John F Kennedy stadium in Philadelphia.

He said, however, that the first supplies and funds could be reaching the African famine regions within six weeks. He and Mr Kevin Jenden, Band Aid's project director, will visit the Sudan later this month to meet relief and development charity officials on the ground and decide how to apportion cash.

The budget will be decided according to the "demands of the relief agencies", he said, adding: "The quicker you get the job done, the fewer people die. The money will go to the Sudan, Ethiopia and the sub-Sahara."

Mr Jenden said he hoped Band Aid could link with other main charities such as Oxfam and Save the Children Fund in a consortium to avoid duplicating resources and failing to reach untouched areas.

The first task has already been agreed. It is to set up a trucking operation backed with a comprehensive spare parts service for the whole of the Sudan, in co-operation with the Save the Children Fund.

The next priorities are irrigation technology and farming implements and seed, which are needed urgently to take advantage of recent rainfall.

which is the best the area has enjoyed for a decade.

Mr Geldof said yesterday that the scale of donations meant Live Aid would be able to pour funds into long-term operations, and not merely crisis relief.

"Our concerts were trying to keep the starving alive. Now let us give them a life," he said.

The only criticism of the event, which broke the largest live television audience record over 16 hours with only a

BIG MONEY SPINNERS
SO FAR

Wembley tickets	£2m
JFK tickets	£5.5m
British pledges	£4m
US pledges	£4m
Australia	£1.3m
New Zealand	£1.3m
Ireland	£3m

Spectrum, page 6
Wembley stars, back page

couple of blackout hitches, was the difficulty some would-be donors faced in getting through on limited telephone lines.

On Saturday Mr Geldof showed signs of anxiety that donations had reached only £250,000 by 9pm, which was blamed largely on jammed switchboards.

In Britain the organizers decided yesterday to extend the operation of three London switchboards which could handle 100 calls at a time until midnight last night, and received credit card donations and promises totalling nearly £4 million.

More moneys expected to come in over the next few days from people paying Transcash at post offices, or into the five banks and four building societies which are acting as fund agents.

Ticket receipts for the 72,000 crowd in London made £2 million and £5.5 million for the 90,000 crowd in Philadelphia. Telephone contributions were higher in the United States, where the telephone company AT and T made 1,126

Continued on back page, col 1

Reagan's progress delights doctors

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan was said to be making "spectacular" recovery yesterday, a day after major surgery to remove a two-inch polyp and almost two feet of his lower intestine. The results will be known today of the analysis to determine whether the growth was cancerous.

His first words to his staff at Bethesda Naval Hospital yesterday morning were: "I'm amazed at how good I feel". He asked for newspapers, immediately added one of his famous one-liners: "I've got 'em only for the comfort."

The President was back in his suite after spending the night in the recovery room. Captain Dale Ollmer, the naval surgeon who headed the team of seven doctors, remained with him overnight. He said: "The President is on a post-operative course that surpasses by 99.99 per cent all patients who undergo this type of surgery."

This was all the more remarkable in view of the President's age. Captain Ollmer said:

"So far it is a spectacular post-operative course. Vitals are rock stable. That includes temperature, pulse and blood pressure. And lab studies are totally as expected. America was somewhat shaken by the news of the polyp, discovered after routine minor surgery on Friday, measured two inches in diameter. It was said to have grown over a period of up to four years, and Dr Steven Rosenberg, a cancer specialist from the National Institutes of Health, said the chances of a polyp that size being cancerous were over 50 per cent.

The operation, however, including the removal of a large segment of the colon either side of the polyp, was sufficiently radical to ensure that even if the growth was cancerous, no further surgery would be needed. Dr Rosenberg said there were no signs of the tumour having spread.

Mr Reagan went into hospital on Friday originally for the removal of a small polyp under local anaesthetic. On the discovery of the larger growth he opted to have the second operation immediately and discussed with his White House staff the arrangements for a

All Blacks fight to reverse tour ban

By Our Foreign Staff

South African rugby officials were last night accepting that this summer's visit by the New Zealand All-Blacks was almost certainly off.

An appeal against the New Zealand High Court's injunction preventing the tour is to be heard in Wellington today, but the South African Rugby Board's president, Dr Danie Craven, said on Saturday: "The tour is off."

The ruling council of the New Zealand Rugby Football Union, stunned by the injunction on Saturday, is faced with re-ordering a shortened tour or abandoning the visit altogether.

The judgement of Mr Justice Casey has caused anger and dismay among tour supporters just as it has delighted opponents.

The Government quickly assigned police protection to the judge as a precautionary measure.

The 30 players were to have assembled yesterday before departing, probably on Wednesday, but these plans were called off. Mr Ces Blazey, the rugby union's president, spent the day with lawyers.

The court had been asked by two rugby-playing lawyers, Mr Patrick Finnigan and Mr Philip Recordon, to forbid the tour on grounds that it flouted section 3 of the constitutional obligation to serve the interests of rugby.

Because the proceedings would have extended beyond the departure date of the team, the two last week sought an interim injunction to stop the All Blacks flying out till the full hearing could be completed, and this Mr Justice Casey has granted.

Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, welcomed the decision, declaring it brought "exquisite relief" that the rule of law could halt the tour.

But Mr Jim McLay, the Leader of the Opposition, said the judgement amounted "to a judicial interference in the freedom of New Zealanders to travel overseas."

Lawsuit deals speed British Airways sale

By Graham Searjeant and Michael Horsnell

British Airways could still be privatized during the present financial year provided that the main lawsuits against it are resolved by the end of October.

Both the Government and the airline's board are anxious to float the company on the Stock Exchange as soon as possible to offset public spending overruns and to take advantage of its current high level of profitability.

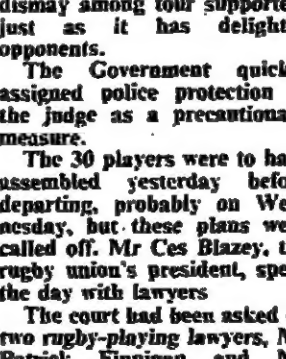
The recent switch in policy from seeking one simultaneous settlement with all parties to a step-by-step approach paid off last week when the out-of-court agreement with the Laker Airways liquidator was rapidly followed by a £9 million outline deal with Mr Robert Beckman, the liquidator's lawyer.

The £5 million offer to Sir Freddie Laker need not be accepted until August 20 and appears to be negotiable.

But British Airways is insisting as a condition of the offer that Sir Freddie should forego a role in any other legal action against BA or the other airlines involved in the liquidator's action over the Laker affair. This would include the Lomrho action brought over the failure of its joint ventures with Sir



Mr Bush: mid-flight power transfer.



Mr Bush: mid-flight power transfer.

SDP tax scheme would lift burden on savers

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Social Democratic Party yesterday proposed a radical restructuring of the income tax system under which all savings and investments would be free from tax but their sale or realization would be taxable as income.

The proposals, aimed at correcting the discrimination in the tax system against earners and taxing the owners of wealth more heavily, was in a package of reforms to the tax and benefit systems which also included the abolition of the present national insurance system, and the taxation of company perks, especially cars, at their full value.

The SDP's long-term new

deal for savers would ultimately abolish the distinction between income and capital and make capital gains tax redundant.

Under a new "exemption of savings tax" small savers who invest in building societies, shares and their own businesses, would be treated in the same way as people who invest in pensions or the business expansion scheme who now get preferential treatment.

Spending from the sale of capital will be taxed as part of income, meaning that owners will no longer be treated more favourably than earners.

Continued on page 2, col 4

Top Communists expelled

Twelve leading Communists, including Mr Ken Gill, due to be next year's TUC chairman, were expelled from the party yesterday (Rupert Morris writes).

The expulsions are the latest episode in a long-running power struggle between the party's Eurocommunist executive, and the pro-Soviet hard left, which is grouped round the daily newspaper, the Morning Star.

Others expelled with Mr Gill, who is general secretary of the draughtsmen's union, TASS, were Ms Terry Marsland, deputy general secretary of the Tobacco Workers Union, Mr Ken Brett, assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Mr Arthur Ulling, former president of the Building Workers Union, and Mr Derek Robinson, the former BL convenor at Longbridge.

The others were Mr Les Burt, Ms Ann Field, Ms Mary Rosser, Mr Tom Sibley, Mr George Wake, Ms Jenny Williams, and Mr Jo Berry.

The executive found all 12 guilty of "opposing congress decisions", "destroying the links between the party and the Morning Star" and "setting other comrades an example of arrogant disregard for party democracy".

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<input type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> German	<input type="checkbox"/> Polish
<input type="checkbox"/> Arabic	<input type="checkbox"/> German	<input type="checkbox"/> Portuguese
<input type="checkbox"/> (Modern)	<input type="checkbox"/> (Intermediate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Russian
<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/> Greek	<input type="checkbox"/> Serbo-Croat
<input type="checkbox"/> (Mandarin)	<input type="checkbox"/> (Modern)	<input type="checkbox"/> Spanish
<input type="checkbox"/> Danish	<input type="checkbox"/> Hebrew	<input type="checkbox"/> (Castilian)
<input type="checkbox"/> Dutch	<input type="checkbox"/> (Modern)	<input type="checkbox"/> Spanish (Latin American)
<input type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> Hindi	<input type="checkbox"/> Thai
<input type="checkbox"/> (Intermediate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Icelandic	<input type="checkbox"/> Welsh
<input type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> Indonesian	
<input type="checkbox"/> (Advanced)	<input type="checkbox"/> Irish	
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★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Union moves to avoid split over disagreement on employment law ballots

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Attempts will be made this week by senior trade union officials to head off a damaging split in the labour movement that is threatened by disagreements over whether the unions should accept the Government's employment legislation.

Deliberations by union leaders at two important Trades Union Congress committee meetings on Wednesday will be sharpened by a motion tabled at the annual congress in September which calls for no disciplinary action to be taken against unions which accept government funds for secret ballots, or which co-operate in ballots on closed shop agreements.

The meetings of the employment policy and finance and general purposes committees are due to draw up a statement to put to the September congress in Blackpool on the Union's future attitude to the law.

They are also expected to decide whether to go ahead with disciplinary measures against the second largest union for the most visible serious breach so far of TUC policy on the legislation.

There have been calls for the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers to be expelled from the TUC after its acceptance of more than £1 million of government money to cover, respectively, the secret postal ballots it uses to elect full-time officials.

The engineering union may also come in for criticism for apparently advising all its district committees to hold secret ballots before considering any form of industrial action, in line with the provisions of last year's Trade Union Act.

The advice is contained in a circular sent out by the engineering union's head office at the end of last month in response to queries from local branch officials after the union changed its rules to give the national leadership sole authority to declare industrial action official.

Mr Gavin Laird, the union's general secretary, said last night that the circular sought only to explain the law and did not encourage or instruct local leadership to follow the terms of the 1984 act. He said that since the recent rule changes the union had authorized industrial action on several occasions without holding ballots.

The motion to the TUC congress on the law comes from the right-wing-led Engineers' and Managers' Association which argues that a refusal to recognize a changing mood among some unions could lead to a split in the union movement.

It calls for no action to be taken by unions holding ballots under the Employment Act 1982 on the closed shop or accepting government money for ballots, and adds that any disciplinary action in operation at the time of congress should be immediately dropped.

The Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union also faces disciplinary action after its request to the Government for money to finance its secret ballot, although it may be some months before that union receives more than £1 million for which it has asked.

Leaders of neither union are taking the expulsion threats seriously although senior TUC figures believe that Wednesday's meeting of the finance and general purposes committee, the "inner cabinet", will start the process.

The least that the committee could do would be to ask the ruling general council to authorize an investigation of the AUEW's actions, although some leaders favour a stronger approach with a declaration that there was a prima facie case that it was in breach of TUC policy and should therefore answer charges brought under disciplinary rule 13.

There will be pressure for some mention in the statement to the Blackpool congress of the desirability of holding ballots before strikes.

Some union leaders will also want to see a clear definition of the TUC policy, drawn up at the special Wembley conference in 1982, so that there can be no future confusion on how to operate within the policy.

Labour plan on councils is opposed

By Hugh Clayton
Local Government Correspondent

Some Labour local authority leaders want to drop the party's policy of non-compliance with government plans to abolish seven large councils.

The first overt supporter of such a bold step is Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, who is to put the proposal to Labour members of the council today and later to the executive of the London Labour party.

He considers that further refusal to discuss abolition with the Government will be futile since the measures complete their passage through Parliament this week.

He also fears that if Labour boycotted the new arrangement to be set up after abolition, the party might be blamed should it fail.

He wants Labour borough and district councillors to join the boards of councillors being established to take over some of the GLC's work, but to boycott the quangos also being set up to do other tasks.

The Association of London Authorities said yesterday: "There will have to be some discussion of appraisal of the position of non-compliance."

The association represents Labour London boroughs which it is intended will take on some GLC work after abolition.

Dons plan to save GLC study unit

By Colin Hughes

A group of London University academics is proposing to set up a new metropolitan study centre to take over research from the Greater London Council, when it is abolished next year.

Although the proposal is motivated by the belief that, of all the council's functions, its research and intelligence role is the best executed, the academics' plan has brought condemnation from council unions and the council leader, Mr Ken Livingstone.

Mr Livingstone called the idea opportunistic, full of flaws and hopelessly inadequate. The academics' working party, however, says that several London boroughs, including two which are Labour-controlled, have responded enthusiastically.

The council employs 200 staff and spends between £6 million and £8 million a year compiling facts and statistics on every aspect of London life, including population, employment, shopping, leisure, transport and housing.

Much of it is provided to boroughs, water, health authorities, and private planning and consultancy companies.

Mr Michael Collins, a town planner at University College and one of the working party, said that none of his colleagues wanted to undermine the council's position, but merely to ensure that its valuable records and research quality was maintained.

"All this yahoos coming from Ken and the union does not really do us justice."

The group has sent out 400 consultation prospectuses to bodies which might use the centre, suggesting a core staff of 35.

Mr Collins said talks had started with government officials on seeking starter funds, but in the long-term user bodies would pay by contracting in to the centre with a management board made up partly from the university, and partly outside.

"Since abolition is now clearly going ahead, it seems better to have a concerned and qualified group to take it over centrally, rather than let the GLC's work vanish because no one else wants to take on the responsibility," Mr Collins said.

Leading academic names on the panel include: Professor David Rhind, Dr John Shepherd, Professor Derek Diamond, Mr Howard Glenister and Professor George Jones from the London School of Economics, and Professor Richard Blundell from University College. Others in the team are from Birkbeck and Queen Mary's colleges.

Professor Diamond said: "Our aim is for the public interest. We are motivated neither by money, nor by politics."

Labour chooses Asian to contest Boyson's seat

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

An Asian candidate was chosen yesterday by a London Labour party to fight a seat which has been targeted as a viable marginal at the next general election. Mr Paul Patel, aged 40, was comfortably elected to contest Brent North, which is held by Mr Rhodes Boyson, Minister of State for Northern Ireland.

Mr Patel, born in Uganda and an investment adviser and consultant working mainly in Third World countries, defeated Mr Tom Bryson, a Wembley councillor, and Miss Debbie Sander, an education officer at the Commonwealth Institute.

The selection of another Asian candidate without the assistance of a black section will please the Labour leadership, which is arguing in advance of

the annual party conference that such devices are unnecessary and divisive.

Brent South Labour party has already chosen Mr Paul Boateng, a black candidate, to fight the next election.



Chess prize for London side in six-hour final

By Raymond Keene

Streatham and Brixton, the powerful London side, has defeated Cambridge University 4-2 in the final of the Legal and General British Chess Club Championships taking the £1,000 prize for the first time at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, London, at the weekend.

Play lasted six hours, and the turning point came when Jonathan Mestel, a grandmaster, blundered in an advantageous position.

The King's Head, Bayswater and Oxford University drew all six games in the play off for third and fourth places after 6½ hours of the competition.

The final was a dramatic event in the history of the British Chess Championships. It was the first time since 1951 that a London side had won the title.

The prize money is £1,000, which will be split between the players and the club. The winning club will also receive a trophy.

The royal dockyards: Private management scheme may be modified

Mr Heseltine is believed to be considering ways of modifying his ideas for introducing private management to the royal dockyards to counter critics of the scheme.

The dockyards, at Devonport near Plymouth, and Rosyth on the Firth of Forth, have nearly 20,000 employees and have a turnover of about £400 million a year from carrying out repairs and repairs of Royal Navy vessels, including the Polaris submarines.

In April Mr Heseltine published a number of possible options for restructuring the dockyards, and stated categorically that "the Government is not prepared to contemplate the dockyards continuing under their present structure and system of management." He is due to announce his final decision on how to reorganize the yards within the next two weeks.

The Government's plans for reorganizing the royal dockyards are coming under criticism and Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, may be obliged to modify them. Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, looks at the position.

His preferred method would be for the Ministry of Defence to lease the yards for a fixed period to private companies, which would manage them. This would mean the employees would cease to be Civil Servants.

The main purpose of the reorganization will be to secure maximum value for money in the operation of the yards, provide greater scope for competition and establish a much clearer customer and supplier relationship between the Navy and the dockyards.

His idea of introducing private management and, in particular, of taking the work-

ing, the members are likely to give a warning of the dangers in Mr Heseltine's proposals. They are also expected to criticize the short period of time allowed for consultation on them.

It would be no surprise if they recommended a different form of reorganization to the one Mr Heseltine favours. This would involve the creation of a "trading fund" for the dockyards which would allow the yards to remain under public sector ownership and management.

The Ministry of Defence has estimated that the cost of moving to private management might be £60 million. But after 10 years, in which those costs were amortized, the dockyards might show net savings of up to £13 million a year. Ministry officials put the potential savings from a trading fund solution at £3 million a year, but the costs of setting up a



A police barricade stops "loyalist" from entering a Roman Catholic area in Portadown (Photograph: John Arthur).

RUC praised by FitzGerald after riots

From Tim Jones, Belfast

After a weekend of horrific violence in which 52 policemen were injured as they prevented "loyalists" from marching through a Roman Catholic area, Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, has praised the Royal Ulster Constabulary for doing a "good job".

His comments are bound to increase unionist suspicions that the police are biased against "loyalists".

He said: "I think it is evidence of a change of attitude and policy generally by comparison with what we have seen many times in the past."

He added: "The decisions taken by the Secretary of State based on police advice and the

actual handling of it by the police, under very difficult circumstances, shows an approach which is quite different from what we saw 15 years ago, or indeed more recently."

"I think that the RUC are putting up with very tough treatment indeed, and they handled it very well. We have had our complaints about the security forces in Northern Ireland frequently. I think when they are doing something we and taking punishment for doing their duty, they deserve to have it said they are doing a good job."

During Friday and Saturday in Portadown, at least 19 civilians were injured, and 37 policemen were injured, and riot equipment made baton charges into the sores of loyalist youths.

At least one policeman was seriously injured as the mob smashed plate glass windows

from shops and buried pieces of jagged glass towards the police.

On Saturday the youths were joined by others wearing balaclavas to prevent identification for police photographers. They had powerful hunting catapults from which they fired ball-bearings.

The fighting on Saturday reached its worst as members of the Protestant Black Preceptory, which was not involved in the fighting, returned from the mock battle at Scarva where once again King William of Orange defeated King James as he had done at the real Battle of the Boyne 295 years ago.

The police yesterday reopened all entrances to Obins Street, where the Catholic population had been under siege for two days. Hundreds of troops were withdrawn and only a small police presence

remained, although reinforcements were close at hand.

In scenes not witnessed since the Army first moved in to the province 16 years ago, Catholic women walked up and down the street offering tea and coffee to the soldiers, who were present to back up the RUC.

Mr Harold McMusk, deputy leader of the official Unionist Party, said: "If the people of Northern Ireland needed it to be proved to them that lies have been told about the real motivation of the Chief Constable in re-routing a Protestant parade, the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic has done it."

"What Douglas Hurd and the Chief Constable have done at the insistence of the Prime Minister means the police in Portadown are now going to find themselves the enemies of both loyalists and republicans."

Dispute at 'holiday camp' jail

Prisoners in the newly opened Wayland Prison at Briston, Norfolk, are being locked in their cells for most of the day because of a work-to-rule by prison officers.

Prison Officers' Association members say they are dissatisfied with manning levels which, they claim, have led to vandalism, drug-taking and violence among the 470 prisoners.

The £17 million prison has tennis courts and landscaped gardens, which led local councillors to label it a holiday camp when it opened last May.

'Go-it-alone' call from MP over fighter project

Mr Denzil Davies, Labour's defence spokesman, said yesterday that Britain must warn her would-be partners in the five-nation European fighter project that she would "go it alone" and build her own aircraft if an agreement was not reached.

He was commenting on reports that the project was near collapse because the French and West Germans had stuck a deal which excluded Britain.

Thames denies Dallas franchise threat

Mr Hugh Dundas, chairman of Thames Television, last night denied that the Independent Broadcasting Authority had even threatened to withdraw the company's franchise because of the dispute with the BBC over the serialization of *Dallas*.

He also said "large parts of the United Kingdom" might not have shown *Dallas* because other ITV companies boycotted the series after Thames conducted the negotiations for the series by itself.

Dundas's statement came two days after the resignation of Mr Bryan Cowgill, Thames's managing director, who left after a dispute about his purchase of the show's next series.

Mr Dundas said: "The contract to acquire *Dallas* for the whole of the UK was entered into on Thames's behalf without the knowledge or consent of the Thames board, although it was quite clearly important in several respects."

One of the key aspects of the contract was "the very onerous open-ended commitment to go on buying the series indefinitely at substantially increased costs year by year, a matter which, in accordance with company practices, should have been subject to board agreement in advance."

He added that although the contract could be implemented only with the help of the whole ITV network, other television

companies were not consulted.

"It was made crystal clear to me, personally, from the highest level in other companies that they strongly objected to Thames's unilateral action and had no intention of appearing to condone it as a precedent by networking the programme in their areas, unless mandated to do so by the IBA."

The IBA had objected strongly to Thames's action. "The authority regarded the acquisition as being against the public interest in that it was likely to result in the programme, which was very popular with the whole British public, being unavailable to large parts of the UK," Mr Dundas said.

SDP would lift tax on savings

Continued from page 1

In its Green Paper *Fairness and enterprise: tax reform proposals* the SDP says that the present tax system is defective in the narrow and far from coherent definition of what is taxable income, and that exemptions have greatly eroded the tax base. If someone pays for an ocean-going yacht out of capital his tax bill will be much lower than if he tries to finance the same expenditure out of a salary.

The document says the SDP proposal will be a "charter for enterprise". Most people will continue to make savings for a house or pension their top priorities, but once all savings are treated alike other forms of savings will become relatively more attractive than they are now.

Immediate proposals would include abolition of the national insurance system and its integration with income tax. Tax rates would start at 30 per cent, the combined rate of income tax and insurance contributions. Men and women would be taxed separately; mortgage relief would be preserved in its present form although no longer given against higher rates of tax.

The SDP also proposes a tightening of capital transfer tax.

It adds that the State Earnings-Related Pension Scheme should be modified, to reduce its cost, rather than placed on a longer-term basis.

If it is phased out, however, the SDP proposes "jointly with the Liberals" that basic pension should be increased by 20-25 per cent.

That, however, would depend on the impact on employers' costs. Such an increase, the SDP calculates, would cost £4.5 billion a year.

Lawsuit deals speed sale of British Airways

Continued from page 1

Freddie would find it difficult to stage a comeback because he would require a licence from the Civil Aviation Authority, and the agreement of travel agents to handle ticket sales.

The Association of British Travel Agents failed to support his attempt to get back in business in partnership with Lufthansa after the collapse of Skytrain.

The 2,300 former employees of Laker Airways are viewing settlement proposals to compensate them for the loss of their jobs with suspicion and caution.

Mr Alan Hellary, aged 61, Laker's flight operations manager, and a founder of the Association of Laker Employees, said he will be discussing the matter further with lawyers. He said: "I wasn't excited by the news. We wanted compensation, in many cases for loss of career and loss of way of life. We are not like the stockholders who were sacked. We have lost a great deal more."

Heathrow treatment of Asians a 'scandal'

The treatment of Asian visitors arriving at Heathrow Airport was now a "scandal" according to Mr Denis Howell, Labour MP for Birmingham Small Heath.

He wrote to Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary: "You must accept full personal responsibility for the degrading treatment of people who are detained although not interviewed."

Last weekend, Mr Howell said he had dealt with 12 separate cases of visitors being held without questioning for between nine and 24 hours before his intervention allowed them temporary entry.

He continued: "Almost all had relations in distress outside, and there is no doubt that the system at Heathrow has broken down. That is the view of senior immigration officers, to whom I spoke."

"It is a scandal and is causing intense resentment in the Asian community. Here are British citizens waiting for visitors for hours on end at Terminal three and they rightly say 'we are being degraded'."

"At the same time they see hundreds of white visitors, particularly Americans, who go through immigration in a matter of minutes. I have asked Mr Brittan several times the number of Americans not allowed in, or whose hosts are even questioned."

Mirror planning work from home

Reporters at *The Mirror* are taking legal advice over a management plan for about 30 of them to work from home.

They would leave their offices and lose company cars, but have full pay for the rest of their careers, without expenses and agreeing not to work elsewhere in the media.

Boy, 11, dies in explosion

One boy died and another was badly injured yesterday after an explosion at an electricity sub-station. The boys, both aged 11, climbed a wall to play in the sub-station in Nottinghamshire.

Paul King died in Nottingham City Hospital and Lee Bradley is in a critical condition.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$25, Belgium 6 frs 50, Canada \$25, France 120 frs, Germany 120 DM, Greece 120 DM, Hong Kong \$25, India 120 DM, Italy 120 DM, Japan 120 DM, Korea 120 DM, Luxembourg 120 DM, Netherlands 120 DM, New Zealand \$25, Norway 120 DM, Portugal 120 DM, Spain 120 DM, Sweden 120 DM, Switzerland 120 DM, Taiwan 120 DM, Thailand 120 DM, United Kingdom 120 DM, USA \$25, Yugoslavia 120 DM.

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- To recover what we can of the Rainbow Warrior.
- And to continue our vital (but peaceful) campaign for a nuclear free Pacific.

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Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Postcode _____

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Signed _____

Receipt will only be issued if requested.

To: Greenpeace, 36 Graham Street, London, N1 8LL.

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Comprehensive schools lag behind selectives on exam results, study finds

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A second study of examination results in English schools, published today, shows once again that pupils in grammar and secondary modern schools achieve more O-level passes than those in comprehensives.

The research, from the National Council for Educational Standards, also shows that examination results vary between comprehensive schools, even when they are in the same type of area.

There are also big differences between local education authorities with similar social backgrounds.

The findings, based on an analysis of the 1982 examination results for more than 2,500 schools, are similar to those of the 1983 report by John Marks and Maciej Pomian-Szrednicki.

That research drew criticism from the educational establishment two years ago. It was said to be statistically unrepresentative and not to have taken enough account of social class.

Mr Marks, an author of the "Black Papers" on education, published in the 1970s, is confident that this time he has done everything possible to weight the results for social class.

He has used two social class indicators in this study, after discussions with the Department of Education and Science.

The research, taken from a representative sample of 61 authorities, finds that pupils in the country's remaining secondary modern and grammar schools obtain 30 and 40 per cent more O-level passes a pupil nationally than those in comprehensive schools. Those figures agree with the the department's the authors say.

Secondary modern schools are still doing particularly well, despite of having few pupils in the top ability range.

The report shows that their pupils did better in English than all the pupils in 20 authorities' areas, about one-third of those surveyed.

"The weight of evidence that, with the exception of passes at CSE grades two to five, substantially higher examination results are to be expected for pupils in a fully selective system of schools compared with pupils in a fully comprehensive system, is considerably greater than when our previous report appeared", the researchers say.

They add: "This conclusion remains valid even when allowances have been made, both by us and by the DES, for both high and low social class variables."

On differences between schools of the same kind, the report says that some comprehensive schools attain up to four times as many O-level passes a pupil as other comprehensive schools in the same area, where all schools are comprehensive.

"Parents should be aware of this when choosing schools for their children", it adds.

On differences between authorities, the report shows that the average number of O-level passes a pupil is three times greater in some authorities' areas than in others. It finds that some authorities attain twice that number of O-level passes per pupil as others in the same social group.

The authors refer to the disagreement that their results caused two years ago and say that a confidential report on their work, prepared by Civil Servants, contained criticisms based on errors and inaccuracies.

The Civil Servants' report was leaked to the Press and the authors' report appeared to have been discredited until they were able to see the department's report.

"While the statisticians at the DES retraced their criticisms and the Secretary of State published a statement in the House of Commons to that effect, many of those who repeated the false allegations have neither apologized nor admitted their error. We hope nothing similar will happen this year to prevent serious discussion of our findings," the researchers say.

Standards in English Schools: Second Report (John Marks and Maciej Pomian-Szrednicki: The Sherwood Press, London, £5.95, 50p postage).



Old girls, present pupils, friends and parents meeting yesterday at Roedean, the famous girls' school outside Brighton, to celebrate its centenary. There was also a service of thanksgiving in the school chapel at which the school commemorated a link of more than 40 years with HMS Vernon, which occupied Roedean during the Second World War. In the afternoon during the centenary concert the winning composition in the Roedean centenary anthem competition was sung by the school choir, accompanied by the school orchestra.

On Saturday there was a picnic lunch in the school's grounds looking over the Channel and a display of classical and jazz ballet in the main hall. That was followed by a helicopter landing with 2,000 commemorative postal covers to be stamped eventually by the post office. The helicopter flew over two former sites of the school, Fearegg House in Wimbledon and Lewes Crescent in Brighton.

Saturday night saw the Roedean centenary ball and a spectacular floodlit display followed by the pipes and drums of the Caledonian Highlanders.

Photograph: Suresh Karadia

Death blaze house attacked in past

Detectives were making door-to-door inquiries last night in the search for an arsonist who set fire to a house in east London killing a pregnant Asian woman and her three sons.

Scotland Yard is investigating reports that the house has been attacked twice by fire-raiders in the past three years.

In February 1982 when the house was occupied by a different family, petrol was poured through a letter box and set alight, causing damage of £1,000.

Last month the hall carpet in

the house in Oakwood Gardens, Seven Kings, Ilford, was burnt in a similar attack.

The latest fire, early on Saturday morning, killed Mrs Shamira Kassan, aged 24, who was eight months pregnant, and her sons, Zahir, aged six, Rahim, aged five, and Alim, aged 14 months.

The conditions of Mrs Kassan's husband, Mirza, aged 28, and his brother, Nazir Karim, who escaped with severe burns, were said to be improving last night at Billericay hospital, Essex.

Patients in North fare worst in cash terms

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Almost a decade after the introduction of a policy to equalize National Health Service spending in England, there are still gaps between the amounts spent on patients in different parts of the country, Mr Michael Meacher, labour's chief social services spokesman, said yesterday.

Figures leaked from a Department of Health working party show that residents in Hampshire, north west London, have three times as much spent a head on acute hospital services a year as residents of Oldham in Greater Manchester, Mr Meacher said. The figures were £155 a year against £52.

In the North, eight districts spend less than £59 a year a head on acute services, while in the south only four districts are that disadvantaged.

In the South, 23 districts spend between £100 and £155 per head against only two districts which spend similar sums in the North.

Mr Meacher said the figures showed that the Resource Allocation Working Party (Rawp) formula used to redistribute money in the four Thames regions, which cover London and its surroundings, could not be used to redistribute spending at a time of almost no growth in the NHS.

"You cannot close a gap of three to one just by redistributing spending," he said.

The figures showed that unless more was spent on the NHS people predominantly in the North would continue to receive an unequal service until well into the next century, Mr Meacher said.

"The Tories are very proud of their half per cent real terms rise in NHS funding since they came to office. What they have not told people throughout England is that the service that is being provided is nowhere near targets set over a decade ago," he said.

Heads' pay shows 10-year decline

By Our Education Correspondent

New figures published today on the eve of teachers' pay talks show a significant decline in the salaries of head teachers during the past 10 years compared with those in comparable jobs.

Compiled by the largest heads' organization, the National Association of Head Teachers, the figures show, for example, that the head of the largest comprehensive school or sixth-form college earns an annual salary of £22,941 compared with an air commodore, who receives £27,101.

The head of one of the smallest primary schools receives £11,073, compared with the £16,359 salary of an office manager.

The association has taken the comparative salaries prepared at the time of the Clegg report on teachers' pay and updated them. They show, for example, that the head of a group two primary school, one of the smallest, was earning £4,639 in 1975, about the same as an office manager on £4,851.

"The salaries of heads have in fact suffered more than others in the teaching profession since Houghton and Clegg and this has led to a critical situation which has potentially serious consequences for the education of children in this country."

● Last-ditch efforts to try to settle the college/lecturers' disputes before the summer holiday break will be made in London this week (the Press Association reports).

EEC travellers' charter for package holidays

An EEC "travellers' charter" is on the way to protect package holidaymakers.

The EEC legislation is meant to end the chaos which has forced the Association of British Travel Agents to launch an urgent review of its code of conduct for tour operators.

Abta has recently reprimanded two United Kingdom holiday companies, after floods of customer complaints about cancellations, last minute switches of departure times and destinations.

The problem affects all Europe, according to an EEC Commission survey, which showed that out of about 25 million people in the Community who take package holidays each year, up to six million face some form of disappointment, particularly over accommodation standards.

Details of the new legal code covering package holidays are still being discussed in Brussels, but they include guidelines limiting the freedom of tour operators to change schedules without compensation, and the setting-up of a "rapid, efficient and inexpensive" arbitration board in cases of serious dispute.

The 16-point package holiday plan will also call for a comprehensive written contract between tour operator and client, and contain a recommendation that down-payments on holidays should never exceed 10 per cent of the total cost.

Unavoidable surcharges caused by fuel prices or currency rate changes would be payable by the consumer, and a cash forfeit would be payable for cancellations by the holidaymaker in breach of the written contract.

The Commission will say that its plans are the least required by law by national governments to counter confusion and argument over holidaymakers' rights.

British standards of holiday-maker protection are already high, however, with existing sanctions against tour operators ranging from reprimands to large fines and expulsion from Abta.

The EEC rules will have to be approved by the member states and are likely to get full backing from the European Parliament, whose tourism spokesman, Mr Edward Macmillan-Scott, said: "These proposals are not a bid to cut down the package holiday market. On the contrary, we want to encourage people's trust in the package tour companies so that the industry will continue to grow."

● Holidaymakers who insure valuables taken abroad were warned yesterday to take as much care of them as if they were uninsured. Otherwise claims for loss or theft could be rejected, an Association of British Insurers spokesman said.

JP's blamed for soccer leniency

The Police Federation yesterday accused magistrates and judges of being partly to blame for the increase in football hooliganism.

It said in evidence to Mr Justice Popplewell's inquiry into safety at sports grounds: "One of the main contributory causes of the present problem is that the magistrates and, in more serious cases, the judges, have not maintained a consistent policy of firmness."

"It has always been the view of the federation that crimes of violence ought to be met with custodial sentences and we are particularly emphatic in that view where football hooliganism is concerned."

"The problem is sufficiently serious to justify the courts adopting a sentencing policy which, for once, will pay no regard to individual mitigating factors put forward on behalf of individual offenders."

The federation's evidence, published in its magazine, *Police*, called for chief constables to be empowered to order that matches with serious risks of crowd trouble should not be played in public.

"Recent experience has shown that the level of violence is such that it is far better to prevent a match taking place than to gamble on the police being able to prevent a confrontation," the federation said.

Park fireworks attract 125,000

About 125,000 people attended an open-air performance of Handel's Music for the Royal Fireworks, with a fireworks display, in Hyde Park, London, on Saturday, to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the composer's birth.

Det Chief Insp David Gilbertson, of Hyde Park police, said: "It was the biggest crowd in the park since the fireworks display on the eve of the royal wedding."

The Royal Bank of Scotland spent £200,000 to stage the event.

Sinclair faces £1.5m writ

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Hoover, which assembles the controversial electric bicycle, the Sinclair CS, is threatening to sue its creators, Sinclair Vehicles, for unpaid debts of more than £1.5 million.

Hoover obtained a writ about a month ago, but the company appears to have made no attempt to serve it on Sir Clive Sinclair, the company's founder, who is on holiday.

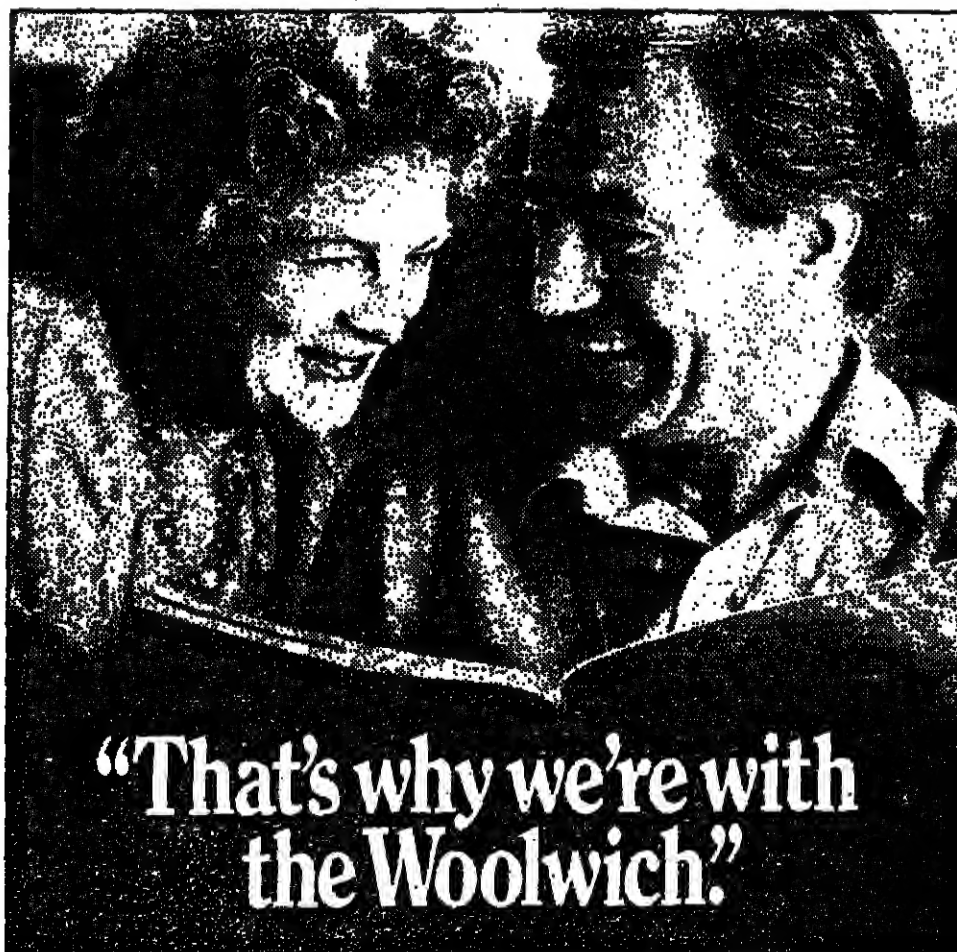
The dispute concerns payment for work carried out between November 1984 and June this year. The Sinclair CS is made by the washing machine

manufacturer at the company's Merthyr Tydfil plant in Mid Glamorgan.

More than 14,000 have been made since November and about 8,000 have been sold since the launch in January, the remainder are in stock. Since May, manufacturing has been cut to 100 a week, 10 per cent of what was originally planned.

The disclosure of the writ comes about a month after Sir Clive Sinclair was forced to sell most of his computer company, Sinclair Research, to Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher

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W WOOLWICH

7/12 EQUITABLE BUILDING SOCIETY

Gorbachov vows early economic reform as populist act fades

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Pravda has called for radical changes in the economy and a "complete re-orientation" of Soviet technology as Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, vowed that Russia would have a new, "flexible and up-to-date" management system by the end of the year.

But the first grumbling emerged about Mr Gorbachov's populist style of leadership, with some Russians beginning to suggest that his "walkabouts" were becoming artificial and staged and were losing their initial impact.

Mr Gorbachov's latest "meet the people" exercise was in Minsk in Byelorussia, reported on the front page of *Pravda* on Friday and given prominence on television. He was shown chatting to selected citizens of Minsk, as he had earlier been shown talking - apparently spontaneously - to the slightly intimidated but delighted people of Moscow, Leningrad and Dnepropetrovsk, in the Ukraine.

In Minsk, Mr Gorbachov's audience in a public square

laughed in all the right places, and applauded his calls for hard work and initiative. "We must do, do, do," he said, chopping the air with his hand, in an echo of Lenin's injunction to Russians to "study, study, study".

But Russians have heard the litanies before, and a law of diminishing returns is beginning to operate. On the other hand, Mr Gorbachov's no-nonsense action programme has aroused interest and expectations, and observers were intrigued by his promise at Minsk to introduce this year reforms designed to remove the barriers to technological innovation, raise labour productivity and place greater responsibility on individual managers and enterprises. He criticized "certain leaders" for being overly attached to "formalism" and displaying irresponsibility, but did not name them.

The phrase "this current year" gave Mr Gorbachov's message added urgency, and suggested that he intends to introduce economic reforms

before the party congress next February. A number of the industrial experiments begun under President Andropov are being conducted in Byelorussia. *Pravda* has underlined this by asserting in a front-page editorial that if Russian workers wanted to raise material standards and "gain the respect of society" they must "boldly modernize technology, save resources, reduce losses, and learn to walk in step with life, move forward more quickly".

Anyone unable to do this should not hope to receive their wages as usual or even keep their jobs.

This suggested for the first time that those who fail to keep pace with Mr Gorbachov's changes will be dismissed. A Politburo meeting reported in *Pravda* said the economic backlog of last winter was being overcome, but many industries had failed to reach their targets so far this year. The Politburo discussed further economic reforms and noted that the result of the limited experiments introduced so far.

Holiday for a busy leader

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

As President Reagan underwent intestinal surgery, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, left Moscow "for a rest" the Soviet press reported. The Kremlin did not say where Mr Gorbachov had gone or how long his holiday would last. There were some reports that he would visit the northern Caucasus, his native region.

Soviet leaders have traditionally taken a summer break at special Politburo complexes on the Black Sea in July or August. President Andropov, Mr Gorbachov's mentor, delayed his 1983 holiday until August to encourage workers and bureaucrats to stay at their benches and desks and raise output.

There is no indication whether Mr Gorbachov will hold an informal summit of

Warsaw Pact leaders in the Crimea, as President Brezhnev used to do. Sources said Mr Gorbachov might return to the capital to address the Festival of Youth and Students at the beginning of August, a huge propaganda effort by Moscow to win the hearts and minds of young people in the Third World.

Mr Gorbachov, aged 54, is in excellent health, but has taken on a strenuous programme since taking power in March, including four "meet the people" walkabouts (most recently in a letter to the editor from a Briton named Mr William Chambers, aged 61, of Havering, Suffolk, who said he was more afraid of the United States than of Russia, particularly because his town was completely surrounded by missiles).

As he left Moscow on

Saturday *Pravda* carried a long report of letters it said had been written to him by American citizens hailing his leadership as "a ray of hope in Soviet-American relations". Mr Carl Bodeck of Montana was said to have assured Mr Gorbachov that many Americans did not share Mr Reagan's suspicious and hostile view of Russia, and Pastor Paul Weaver of Pennsylvania wrote that Americans had no need of "Star Wars or more bombs and missiles".

Pravda also published a "letter to the editor" from a Briton named Mr William Chambers, aged 61, of Havering, Suffolk, who said he was more afraid of the United States than of Russia, particularly because his town was completely surrounded by missiles.

Zia jails seven for coup plot

Islamabad (Reuters) - A Pakistani military court has jailed seven officers for plotting to overthrow President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, according to the official news agency, Associated Press of Pakistan.

After a secret trial which prompted protests by civil rights groups, the five army majors and two air force squadron leaders received sentences ranging from 10 years' hard labour to life imprisonment. Twelve other accused in one of Pakistan's most sensitive secret trials during the past eight years of martial law were acquitted for lack of evidence.

The agency, which cited no source for its announcement, said the conspirators were aided by an unnamed foreign intelligence organisation and coordinated by an exiled leader of the banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Mr Ghulam Mustafa Khar.

The defendants were charged with plotting last year to kidnap General Zia, blow up the houses of other generals and Cabinet ministers, destroy bridges and communication lines, incite a mass uprising and seize power.

The secret trial in a jail west of Islamabad was rushed to an end without hearing 47 of the 64 witnesses the prosecution said it wanted to call, sources close to the case said.

The sources said the case was wound up quickly because it would not stand up in a civilian court if martial law were lifted. General Zia imposed martial law in 1977 and has promised to end it soon.

According to statements smuggled out of Attock Fort in May, the defendants were forced to lie naked on blocks of ice, given electric shock treatment and had chili peppers inserted in the anus until they signed confessions.

According to the indictment, the plot was hatched in June, 1981.

Afghan airmen defect - with helicopters

Islamabad (Reuters) - Pakistan began debriefing seven Afghan Air Force defectors yesterday after moving them and their Soviet-built Mi24 helicopter gunships to an undisclosed airbase, officials said.

The seven defected on Saturday, arriving in the Pakistani border town of Miranshah in the aircraft which Western analysts consider Moscow's single most effective weapon against Mujahidin guerrillas fighting the Karmal regime of Afghanistan.

An Afghan exile news service in Peshawar quoted one of the pilots as saying the helicopters were due to bomb guerrilla positions around the Pakia province town of Khost when they defected.

Pilot Muhammad Omar and his crewmen were nearly hit by a Mujahidin rocket while playing volleyball at Khost airfield last Friday, the Afghan Information and Documentation Centre quoted him as saying.

Khost, a garrison town under Mujahidin attack for the past few weeks, is 30 miles from Miranshah.

The Mi24 is Moscow's most advanced helicopter, used to

carry out lightning raids on guerrilla hideouts and ferry Afghan Air Force defectors during offensives such as the Soviet Army's successful three-week drive to recapture a besieged garrison in the Kunar valley last month.

The aircraft, known also by its Nato designation "Hind", bristle with cannon, rocket pods, anti-tank missiles and nose and side-mounted machine guns.

Planes brought to Pakistan in earlier defections included jet fighters and two forward command Mi8 helicopters, which is flown by several non-communist Western diplomats said.

Western diplomats said the defections appeared to confirm reports they had of growing dissatisfaction in the Afghan Air Force, which has been rocked by an inquiry into a sabotage bombing at the large Shindand base in western Afghanistan.

Several air force officers have been executed and more than a dozen are being questioned in Kabul about the June 12 bombing at the Russians' best-defended airbase in Afghanistan. The diplomats also had reports of unrest at another large base at Bagram, north of Kabul.

Mountain man found guilty of murder

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

A man who abducted a woman with the intention of starting a tribe of Rocky Mountain wanderers has been convicted of murdering a friend who tried to rescue her.

A jury in Virginia City, Montana, also found Donald Boone Nichols, aged 54, guilty of kidnapping the woman.

He and his son, Daniel, aged 20, who was found guilty of kidnapping at a separate trial in May, await sentence.

The Nichols had roamed the Rockies for a year and planned to kidnap a woman

He bought a dog chain to hold a woman prisoner and, a year ago, the two men pounced on Miss Karl Swenson as she jogged through the forest near the town of Big Sky.

Donald Nichols said he thought that after a few days she would be persuaded to join them in the mountains. She was not sexually molested.

The morning after the kidnapping the men were surprised by rescuers. Daniel Nichols' gun went off accidentally and Miss Swenson was wounded in the chest.

Spain rebuilds Goya house

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain is trying to make amends for years of neglect of the humble cottage in Fuendetodos, Aragon, where one of its greatest painters, Francisco Goya, was born in 1746.

Without fanfares, the two-windowed cottage in the dusty little village near Saragossa was formally re-opened to the public on Saturday by Aragon's councillor for cultural affairs, Señor José Bada.

The simple restoration in 18th century rural architectural style has disappointed many people in Fuendetodos, who had wanted something much grander with a luxury hotel built beside to attract tourists. Señor Luis Uribe the architect in charge explained.

A museum is planned to be opened next year.

The cottage where Goya, the

son of an artisan, spent his childhood, was bought towards the beginning of this century by

the Basque painter Ignacio Zuloaga, and renovated at his expense. His heirs handed it over during the Franco Era to the safekeeping of the Aragon local authorities.

But when in June, 1983, the Madrid Ministry of Culture finally stepped in after repeated protests by art lovers to order the cottage's restoration it was just in time to save it from collapse.

Iron supports had to be put in all the rooms because the old beams were not holding and the roof had fallen in.

Red tape in the form of Spain's devaluation process which transferred responsibility for cultural matters from Madrid to Saragossa then caused further delays, while the building firm first chosen went bankrupt.

Goya, drawn in 1798.



Miss Kate Burton, eldest daughter of the late Richard Burton, receiving well-wishers after her marriage to Mr Michael Ritchie (centre) in the Swiss village of Celigny. The ceremony took place in the chapel where the actor's funeral service was held a year

ago. Mr Ritchie, aged 25, is a theatre producer, his wife, aged 27, the daughter of Burton and his first wife Sybil. The 1949 marriage was dissolved after 14 years. Burton was also twice married to Elizabeth Taylor. Burton's other two daughters, Jessica and Maria, were not

among the group of 15 relatives and close friends at the wedding. The actor, who owned a home in Celigny, a village outside Geneva which he loved, died last August of a brain haemorrhage. Miss Burton visited her father's grave

Reagan's return to health

Surgeon questions fitness

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

President Reagan is unlikely to be fit enough to make major decisions at the White House for at least a month, a leading British specialist in bowel cancer said yesterday.

The post-operative optimism about Mr Reagan's prospects of recovery, as expressed by doctors in the United States, was challenged by Mr John Northover, a consultant surgeon at St Mark's Hospital, London.

Mr Northover said suggestions that the President could be running the country again with hours of the operation were "extremely optimistic".

He added: "A 74-year-old man recovering from a very major operation is not fit to make major decisions in that

short period of time." Tests by pathologists on the 2in diameter tumor removed from the President's intestine should reveal today whether the growth had traces of malignancy. Mr Northover said he believed the chances of malignancy were "50 per cent plus" but it was extremely unlikely that it had spread further.

Cancer of the intestine kills about 17,000 people in Britain each year, most of them in the 45 to 75 age group. The death rate is nine times higher than that caused by cervical cancer, but it can be cured if treated early enough.

All the evidence suggests that Mr Reagan's condition was identified at a pre-cancerous stage. Typical care of a patient

in Britain undergoing the same operation as Mr Reagan would involve 10 days to two weeks in hospital, and several weeks' recuperation at home, Mr Northover said.

"Whoever decided that he would be fit to make major decisions in a very short space of time, whether it was him or somebody else, is frankly deluding himself and us," said Mr Northover. "He really shouldn't be making serious decisions for a month."

Although the President was described as being "remarkably lucid" yesterday, changes likely to be made in the administration of pain-killing drugs within the next 24 hours might mean that he will then be less lucid, Mr Northover said.

How President handed over power

The following is the text of a letter President Reagan signed on Saturday and sent to the President pro tempore of the Senate (Senator Strom Thurmond, Republican, of North Carolina) and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives (Mr Tip O'Neill, Democrat of Massachusetts) transferring power to the Vice-President, Mr George Bush:

Dear Mr President (Mr Speaker): I am about to undergo surgery during which time I will be briefly and temporarily incapable of discharging the constitutional powers and duties of the office of the President of the United States.

After consultation with my counsel and the Attorney-General, I am mindful of the provisions of section three of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution and of the uncertainties of its application to

such brief and temporary periods of incapacity. I do not believe that the drafters of this amendment intended its application to situations such as the instant one.

Nevertheless, consistent with my long-standing arrangement with Vice President George Bush, and not intending to set a precedent binding anyone privileged to hold this office in the future, I have determined and it is my intention and direction that Vice-President George Bush shall discharge those powers and duties in my stead commencing with the administration of anesthesia to me in this instance.

I shall advise you and the Vice-President when I determine that I am able to resume the discharge of the constitutional powers and duties of this office.

May God bless this nation and us all.

Sincerely, Ronald Reagan.

The following is the text of the President's letter to the Speaker and the President of the Senate signed by Mr Reagan after his operation:

Following up on my letter to you of this date, please be advised I am able to resume the discharge of the constitutional powers and duties of the office of the President of the United States.

I have informed the Vice-President of my determination and my resumption of those powers and duties.

Sincerely, Ronald Reagan. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice-President as acting President.

Nasa aims for launch in 2 weeks

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Engineers suspected a faulty mechanical device was responsible for the aborting of the space shuttle Challenger's launch on Friday, just three seconds before blast-off time.

Nasa officials said they hoped that after repairs the spaceship, with its American crew of seven, could be readied for another try in about two weeks.

With its main engines ignited and spewing orange flames, the shuttle's scheduled take off at 9.30pm was suddenly halted by shutdown commands from on-board computers.

The crew were thought to have detected trouble with an actuator used to route frigid liquid hydrogen coolant to the walls of a rocket combustion chamber.

The Challenger's two big solid rocket boosters did not fire and the crew members were safely evacuated.

The Friday launch cancellation threw another wrench into Nasa's already tight schedule of a shuttle mission every month.

The discovery is due to blast off on August 21. It was not immediately known if Friday's launch abort would affect that mission.

The seven-day Challenger mission was packed with about 580 million worth of telescopes and other advanced scientific equipment, in a new space laboratory developed for Nasa by the 11-nation European Space Agency.

Diplomat kidnapped in Beirut

Beirut (Reuters) - The press

counsellor at the Kuwaiti embassy has been kidnapped by gunmen in Muslim-controlled west Beirut, sources close to his family said.

Wajed Ahmed Duman, a 54-year-old Lebanese citizen, was seized in the Ras Beirut area and contacts were being made to secure his release, the sources said.

Duman's abduction on Thursday is the latest in a series of kidnappings in the city's western sector.

The sources said the gunmen who kidnapped Duman had since contacted his family to ask about his nationality. The gunmen had apparently mistaken Duman for a Kuwaiti national, they said.

The sources would not elaborate on the kidnappers' inquiries and not one was available for comment at the Kuwaiti embassy.

Drug-charge Australians on trial for their lives

From Paul Routledge, Kuala Lumpur

Malaysia is bracing itself for an international outcry over death sentences likely to be imposed on two young Australian men detained on charges of drug trafficking.

Mr Brian Chambers, aged 25, of Perth, and Mr Keith Barker, aged 28, of Adelaide, go on trial for their lives this week for allegedly possessing 400 grammes of unprocessed heroin.

Under the Dangerous Drugs (Special Preventive Powers) Act 1985, the death penalty for possession of more than 15 grammes of heroin or 200 grammes of marijuana is mandatory in Malaysia. No one has yet been hanged under the new law, although 31 traffickers have been executed under non-mandatory legislation in recent years. Another 50 have had their sentences commuted.

There are still 49 people on "death row" in Malaysian jails, including eight citizens of Hong Kong, two Thais and one Filipino. Six others - three Australians, two New Zealanders, a German and son, and one West German - are under arrest on drug possession charges that could take them to the gallows.

Datuk Musa Hitam, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs said: "They will be tried and if convicted they will be sentenced to death."

Admitting the risk of an international outcry, he said: "We gave you a fair warning - if you still go on and get convicted you submit yourselves to our laws. We mean business. We don't apologise for it. We feel this is the only way."

The Malaysian authorities calculate that an addict requires 0.06 grammes a day of heroin to satisfy his craving. The death penalty for possession was arbitrarily fixed at 15 grammes as being the amount that would set a person up in business to operate as a drugs dealer.

Salvador rebels blasted to freedom

San Salvador (Reuters) - Troops searched areas around the capital for 149 prisoners who escaped from El Salvador's largest jail in a mortar bomb attack by left-wing guerrillas.

Señor Francisco Alfonso Torres, director of the Mariona prison three miles north of San Salvador, said that one prisoner had been recaptured. Of those at large, 13 were political prisoners.

The mortar bomb attack on Friday night lasted about 30 minutes. Witnesses said the guerrillas arrived in four lorries and blocked an access road with a bus. The attack injured three guards and blew a hole in the wall.

Officials said it was the fiercest attack on the maximum-security prison in nearly six years of civil war between the American-backed government and the rebels.

The jail's 300 detainees include 433 political prisoners.

Holiday bus in death crash

Kassel, West Germany (Reuters, AFP) - A double-deck bus carrying 75 Danish and Norwegian holidaymakers home from Italy overturned on a long motorway descent near Lutterberg near here, killing five and seriously injuring 49.

Witnesses said the bus struck a guard rail around dawn and started zig-zagging before overturning. Sections of the roof caved in. Most of the victims were from the top deck. Ambulances ferried the injured to eight hospitals.

Police hoped that the "black box" electronic recording device carried by the bus would disclose what happened.

Ship explosion suspect cleared

Papeete (AFP) - The mystery Frenchman who went on board the Greenpeace ship, Rainbow Warrior, before it blew up and sank on Wednesday in Auckland, New Zealand, has been questioned here by French police and appears unconnected with the explosion.

He told police he was a pacifist militant and had visited the ship to express support for the crew. He left his name and address with a sailor, enabling the police to trace him to Tahiti.

Lisbon left pick new leader

Lisbon (Reuters) - Portugal's Socialist Party leaders chose Senior Antonio Almeida Santos as prime ministerial candidate if the party wins the general election on October 6.

He was Minister of State in the Socialist-Social Democrat coalition that collapsed last month. The outgoing Prime Minister, Dr Mario Soares is expected to be a candidate for the presidency in January's poll.

Mutineers jailed

Delhi (Reuters) - Eleven Sikh soldiers were jailed for terms of up to 12 years for taking part in a mutiny after the Indian Army stormed the Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar in June last year. They included the international marathon champion Niranjan Singh.

Miners gassed

Hong Kong (Reuters) - The bodies of 53 coal miners were recovered from a mine at Meitians, Guangdong province, after one of the worst disasters in China's coal industry.

How well Mr Bush is able to combine the functions of loyalty and leadership may well have a wider bearing on the future of American politics. Assuming that Mr Reagan is fit to serve his full term, Mr Bush will hope to win election in 1988 as the natural heir. Whether or not he receives a formal endorsement, he will be looking for sufficient marks of favour to make it clear where Mr Reagan's preference lies.

Passed loyalty test with honours

But no Vice-President this century has moved directly by election to the presidency. This is more than a coincidence. A successful Vice-President needs to submerge his personality within the Administration.

If he is associated with too many opinions of his own, his loyalty is liable to be in question and he will not receive the backing of the outgoing President. Yet he will not be elected himself if he is not considered a personality in his own right.

Mr Bush has passed the loyalty test with honours. He now has to establish himself in the eyes of the electorate as an independent personality. He will not seek to do this, as some have suggested, by distancing himself in any way from Mr Reagan. Over the next year of so he will hope to be given specific tasks at which he can demonstrate his prowess without any risk of being thought disloyal.

But the election of 1988 may be critically influenced by whether he is now able, without causing offence in the White House, to convey the impression that he is capable of exercising real power.



Geoffrey Smith

Commentary

Vice-President George Bush is clearly going to be in an exceptionally central and sensitive position in the coming weeks. Now that Mr Reagan has emerged successfully from his operation, Mr Bush is no longer formally acting-President. But in practice he is bound to be carrying considerable additional responsibility until Mr Reagan recovers his full strength.

This would be a delicate task for any Vice-President, and it is especially so for a man who is well known to be intending to run for President himself at the next election. He cannot afford to give even the appearance of a premature grab for power. He will recall only too well the derision attracted by Mr Al Haig's claim that "I am in charge here" after President Reagan was shot in March 1981.

Mr Bush is unlikely to repeat the mistake of the former Secretary of State. He conducted himself with discretion at that time, as he has throughout his tenure as Vice-President. His loyalty as the dutiful team player has never been in question.

But it will not be quite enough for Mr Bush to be tastefully self-effacing so long as Mr Reagan is not fit to exercise the full powers of leadership. The Vice-President will also have a part to play in ensuring that the Administration does not become rudderless during this time.

Making people feel comfortable

Mr Bush is rather well qualified to practice the complex art of exercising a degree of leadership without appearing to do so. He is known to have Mr Reagan's confidence, so there will be less danger of his incurring the suspicion that he is seeking to take the Administration down paths of his own choosing.

Although he lacks Mr Reagan's remarkable capacity to project his personality across a nation, Mr Bush has the gift of making people around him feel comfortable. He is a good listener. His ego does not get in the way of sensible discussion. This will be particularly important now because Mr Bush will not be the only person with responsibility for holding the threads together in Mr Reagan's semi-absence.

Mr Donald Reagan is an exceptionally strong Chief of Staff. In the few months since he succeeded Mr James Baker he has made sweeping changes in the White House team.

Even when the President is working normally, Mr Reagan carries more personal power than any of his recent predecessors. While the President is incapacitated Mr Reagan will no doubt expect to exercise still more control, and it would be damaging for Mr Bush if he were to become locked in conflict with the Chief of Staff.

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UK urged to join Euro-currency system

By Edward Mortimer

Giving the 1985 Ditchley Foundation Lecture at Ditchley Park, Oxfordshire, Mr Giscard d'Estaing urged a package of reforms including, besides British participation in the system, the acceptance of the ECU (European Currency Unit) for private loans and transactions in West Germany and the abandonment of exchange con-

trols by France and Italy. He also

Two generations combining to help a third: Richard Williams on the concert that moved the world

Grains of hope from the gods of pop

Although its ostensible purpose was to bring balm to a far-off people, at times the Wembley leg of Saturday's extraordinary Live Aid concert felt like the healing of our own nation. After the weeks of troubled self-examination that followed the tragedy in the Heysel Stadium in Brussels, here the British seemed to be proving that their young people could gather peacefully in great numbers, drawn as much by a "good cause" as by the chance to worship the gods of popular entertainment.

As the venerable Beach Boys appeared by satellite from Philadelphia, their image on the giant screens and the sound of their carefree summer pop music provoking cheers and community singing around Wembley, the irony deepened. They sang "Surfer Girl", written and recorded in 1963, when Danny Blanchflower was captain of Tottenham Hotspur and Chuck McKinnley won the Wimbledon championship. Who in 1963 would have dared predict that while sport could lead young people towards violence in the guise of nationalism, pop music would present them with the opportunity of showing compassion across continents?

Bob Geldof, of course, was the catalyst, and the day belonged to him. Even more rumpled than usual — unlike many of his peers, Geldof is a man who sleeps in his hair — and

Showing compassion across continents

rendered practically transparent by fatigue, he was still to be found at four in the morning, haranguing a BBC camera in a West End nightclub, asking for the umpteenth time the question to which he would most like an answer: how, with millions starving, can the developed world justify the destruction of food surpluses?

There may be some sane and plausible answer, but it would have taken a brave politician to present it to Geldof yesterday morning.

Sometimes the day resembled what passes for normal life at a big rock concert. The stars arrived by limousine or helicopter and paraded for the buckles lenses of the paparazzi. Fans jammed up against the crush-barrier in front of the stage were sprayed with hoses in the ferocious heat, and some passed out.

At other moments, though, it seemed wholly original. For the stars, there was a magical hour in which they could compete for proximity to the Prince and Princess of Wales in the Royal Box, perhaps getting close enough — while Status Quo's "Rocking All Over the World" put the first glimpse in Geldof's "global jukebox" — to exchange views on contemporary culture with the Princess, as David Bowie appeared to do.

For the fans, there was the marvellous game invented during a lull between performances, when the random throwing of an orange teddy bear high into the air led sponta-



All together now: singing the Band Aid anthem (from left) Harvey Goldsmith, Bono, Paul McCartney and Freddie Mercury; McCartney with David Bowie (above right) and Paula Yates with Bob Geldof



neously to the massed hurrying of every available soft object. And when the rain came, warm and light, during Elton John's appearance, the multi-coloured umbrellas and polychrome sheets merely added to the gaiety of the scene. Television could not have conveyed the crowd's good humour at such moments.

A little bit Woodstock, a little bit Tiswas, the style of the Wembley event was also an appealing throwback to the days of package tours, when a dozen acts were sent on the road together, each performing their two or three hit songs. Indeed, Elvis Costello and Howard Jones produced performances the more striking for being confined to a single song. Similarly intimate in conception was the half-hour slot shared by Phil Collins and Sting, whose collaboration seemed to constitute the world's biggest living-room jam session.

Others saw things more conveniently. A hilarious video duel of

tionally, Bryan Ferry, Sade, Spandau Ballet, Dire Straits and U2 produced the expected goods, to varying degrees of rapture. The Who came back together after three years for a short set that will probably prove to have been their last word: the sight of Roger Daltrey and Pete Townshend falling over each other during the climax of "Won't Get Fooled Again" spoke volumes for the minutes of rehearsal they had devoted to the reunion. Still, as Daltrey pointed out, Bob Geldof's offers are impossible to refuse.

Queen, by contrast, had devoted three days to preparing their short programme, with the result that beneath Freddie Mercury's preposterous preening lay a stagecraft that dominated the audience. Elsewhere, collaboration was the watchword. High spirits and not a little sentimentality held sway as David Bowie and Mick Jagger "Dancing in the Street", the athletic Paul Young and the elegant Alison

Moyet sang together on "That's the Way Love Is", and Elton John and Kiki Dee met again for "Don't Go Breaking My Heart".

Elton John, in fact, relinquished the microphone for a surprise that was to prove a musical highlight of the entire event, George Michael's powerful version of "Don't Let the Sun Go Down on Me".

Paul McCartney's attempt to lead the crowd in a singing of "Let It Be"

The day belonged to Bob Geldof

fell victim to recalcitrant microphones, but ended happily with McCartney and Pete Townshend lifting Geldof on their shoulders. The debonair David Bowie, who had earlier given a performance of outstanding panache and was later to recommend an annual repetition of the event, led the ensemble into a

final "Don't They Know It's Christmas", the Band Aid anthem, before stars and audience alike left Wembley in search of television sets on which to watch the second half of the concert.

There had, of course, been no Beatles reunion. The surviving trio may occasionally have made questionable decisions, but an agreement to fulfil that particular little fantasy is never likely to be among them.

Over in Philadelphia there were, for a while, few surprises. Crosby, Stills and Nash got together for "Teach Your Children", as did Robert Plant and Jimmy Page, who as Led Zeppelin once attracted half a million people to a single concert. Both reunions, as with that of the Who, were faintly embarrassing. Not many rock stars grow old gracefully.

A few, of course, grow old disgracefully, and one of the liveliest sights of a long day was that of Mick Jagger — the middle-class son of a Home Counties PE teacher —

rubbing noses with Tina Turner, a sharecropper's daughter from Mississippi, in a leather mini-dress whose skirt Jagger deftly removed towards the close of their confrontation. Next to these invigorated over-forties, the young princes of Duran Duran seemed oddly staid.

Since the need to rake in cash took precedence over artistic considerations, not much attention was paid to presenting the roots of rock 'n' roll. The benign B. B. King beamed down by satellite from Holland to Wembley, but the most graceful touch came late in the day from the American duo Hall and Oates, who brought on Eddie Kendricks and David Ruffin, the former lead singers of the Temptations.

Bob Dylan, too, had a surprise. The only man to have taken part in both this event and George Harrison's pioneering but ill-fated 1971 Bangladesh benefit, he almost upstaged Jagger by bringing on two

other Rolling Stones, Keith Richards and Ron Wood, to help him through "The Ballad of Hollis Brown" and "When the Ship Comes In". These songs from Dylan's early "protest" phase found an unexpected echo in his plea that some of the money — "just one or two millions" — should go to the hard-pressed farmers of the American Mid-West, victims of high interest rates. Money, of course, will now be the talking-point. The painter Peter Blake, who provided the artwork for posters, programmes and record sleeves and sat happily throughout the Wembley concert, "thrilled, at my age, to be here and to be involved", sounded a warning: "Will it work? We don't know yet. I'm sure George Harrison cared just as much, but the money never got there. Perhaps the lessons of that will have been learnt."

Donations may be sent to Live Aid Appeal, National Giro Bank, PO Box 200, Liverpool L69 3HW.

Hurt in the cause of helping



Wendy Hope

Two months ago, one of the most experienced social workers in the London borough of Haringey was killed doing her job, minding someone else's business. There is still a palpable sense of collective and individual shock in the social services department. It was an extreme case of violence, but singular only in degree. For violence toward social services staff is on the increase.

The helpful woman or man "from the welfare" is more likely to be a target for rage, frustration and grief than at any time since social services departments were invented 14 years ago.

There have been several other examples of unpredictable attacks on staff in my department in the last few months. They have occurred in unexpected places with other people present and at times other than the dead of night. They are not "rent-a-fight" incidents, nor are they daily occurrences, but they are becoming more common.

A middle-aged home help was scratched and pushed by an elderly, confused woman receiving care, help and comfort in an effort to maintain her independence and stave off institutional care for as long as possible. In very different circumstances, a senior social worker interviewing a young man was assaulted in his office because he would not provide the cash demanded by social services departments as not permitted to act as auxiliary banks or supplementary benefit outposts. After hospital treatment the social worker was off work for some weeks.

More recently, a woman social worker had some of her hair pulled out and chairs thrown at her during an office interview with a visitor quite unknown to her. She merely had the ill-luck to be on duty at the time. The assailant wished to change her social worker. Irrationality overcame her. Someone — anyone — got it in the neck.

Residential care workers are not exempt from violence. One was attacked in a hostel for discharged psychiatric patients and people thought not to need acute hospital attention.

In each incident the staff have returned to work after medical treatment, perhaps a little less enthusiastic about their work — and who could blame them? They know that such events cannot be eliminated wholly no matter how many security precautions are taken. Social services staff work with many people whose capacity to behave peacefully has become impaired, and whose perception of how to live is distorted. Some need social workers to protect them from society's disapproval or hostility. A new way of living has to be devised for them.

Staff are asked to decide how such a "new deal" can best be provided for, or imposed on, a family, say, where one of its members has been damaged. Social workers cannot force a passage into someone's house, make an arrest and put things right. The police may be able to — but social workers lack their legal powers and in any case have no wish to operate in that way.

Yet if they are required to operate in the interests of individuals, they are also called upon to protect society from certain people. Once again, their powers are limited. Doctors, magistrates and the police all circumscribe their powers of action. Neighbours who complain to their councillors, MP, or director of social services that someone in their road is "mental" or, if old, "can't look after herself" may become disappointed or cynical when told the questions are not so simply answered.

There is, finally, a good chance they will become angry when the view of a social worker, concerned to try to balance individual civil liberty against charges of anti-social behaviour, does not concure with the complainant's. The messenger with the bad news is frequently the first casualty.

For families who ask for immediate relief from the demands of a disabled member there is often a different response, rationing of over-subscribed facilities. Waiting lists are not the last refuge of Town Hall scoundrels, but they may be seen as that, and sometimes, sadly, there is no suitable service to wait for. Because most recipients of social services are poor, they have nowhere else to turn. The good reason for a social worker's inability to help becomes a pious excuse for failure to a desperate applicant.

Social services staff who have been subject to verbal or physical assault have no means of self-defence, apart from flight. Imagine the headlines in the popular press if the home help had tried physically to defend herself against the confused, frail old woman she was helping. Or if the senior social worker had thought to take pre-emptive action against a teenager.

Both these incidents bring into focus another issue which can inflame tense personal relations. That is race. Black people are less likely than ever to accept what they believe is a second-class service. Resent-

ment may become aggression in the face of the criteria being applied to vitally needed or urgently sought assistance, and any subsequent rationing of that help. Such rejection is mirrored sometimes when it involves a black member of staff and a white applicant.

There is another dimension, too. With present policies designed to close large psychiatric and mental handicap hospitals, more people and their caring relatives will be in need of alternative services. There will be many more discharged patients trying to live "normally", and many more than that who will not be admitted to hospital as they once would have been. Social services will then be asked to help. In the present financial climate and dispute between central and local government, their facilities will not be adequate.

The sad sight of former patients marching up and down outside railway stations and other public places, shouting at no one in particular or lying comatose in shop doorways, a living proof that cider is the cheapest sedative, will become more common.

This gloomy picture is essentially a portrait of the older urban areas. Every poor and distressed person is unhappy in his own way. Every social worker tries to meet that individual on his own terms. Social service is the only local government activity to have the prefix "personal" attached.

So when things go wrong, or do not satisfy a consumer, they are taken personally. In trying to observe and apply to an awkward individual laws drawn up in times of affluence, or legislation which takes little account of differing family "norms" (the social worker may be in danger not only of errors of judgement but of personal disgrace after a public trial by newspapers).

If social workers are on the side of the individual, they are most unlikely to be on the side of the angels. Worse, as my staff know, they can get seriously hurt.

David Townsend
The author is Director of Social Services for Haringey

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 696)

ACROSS	1 Arab bread (5)	12 Wicked action (8)	16 Gripping tool (6)
2 Use up (7)	3 Soak (5)	14 Rival (7)	19 Confusion (5)
4 Lay (4,3)	5 Unexceptional (8)	15 Compelled (6)	20 Job (4)
6 Move slightly (4)	7 Butterflies order (11)		
8 Responsibility (4)	9 Merry-go-round (5)		
10 Indian bread (7)	11 Furrow (5)		
12 Deer hide (7)	13 Belonging to you (5)		
DOWN	1 Priest (6)		
2 General direction (5)	3 Addendum (8)		
4 Decline (13)	5 Proper (4)		
6 Voter (7)	7 Bear (6)		

Rumour of summer dismissed as speculation.

A MINISTRY spokesman today dismissed reports of the likelihood of summer this year as "reckless speculation."

"This is irresponsible scare-mongering," he said. "Just because February followed January and March followed February doesn't mean we're going to be faced with June, July and August coming along later. Things don't happen like that. If they did you can rest assured that we'd be the first to know."

One of those dissenting from the official view is Mr. Terry Sensible, financial director to a chain of High Street retailers.

"I'm putting in Toshiba air conditioning," he commented. "Their new ceiling units take up no space, are easily installed and, like all Toshiba units, come with a 3 year guarantee. Cool and comfortable staff are more efficient. It makes sound financial sense, especially when you consider that the Toshiba has a heat pump which also saves you money on your fuel bills in winter."

Could this bluff, North country, millionaire eccentric have a point? Only time will tell.

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MONDAY PAGE

The marketing of a lifestyle

In the first of a two-part series on international style, Isabelle Anscombe looks at the aggressive design and packaging that influences our lives — and gets a global view from three busy travellers...

International style, to most people, means glamour: images of the super-rich trekking from ski resort to Caribbean island with Gucci luggage stuffed with the kind of trophies that mean money in any language.

The playboy's toys have the allure of being both expensive and exclusive, rich with the smells and textures of money and power. But, despite its popularity as the vital ingredient in *Dallas* and *Dynasty*, it is fast becoming a rather dated conception of fabulous wealth and perhaps now reveals more about middle-class aspirations than the real life of megastars and billionaires.

For the more discriminating, international style has less to do with the iconography of franchised prestige and more to do with their own group of cult objects, defined by good taste. Their self-righteous abstention from the vulgar conspicuous consumption of the jet-set takes the form of minimalist living quarters of black, white and grey austerity, sparsely furnished in glass, steel, chrome and leather.

Such environments derive from the historical design phenomenon known as the International Style, a branch of the Modern Movement, Mies van der Rohe, Le Corbusier and Walter Gropius unknowingly brought this style of radical chic into being in the cause of mass housing in Europe in the early 1920s.

The International Style has now been appropriated by big business. Intended to be democratic, non-elitist, practical and unostentatious by its lack of patterning, "clean" lines and "pure" forms, the leather and chrome look was never cheap. But it looks good with the marble floors and huge pot plants in the lobbies of International Style high-rise office blocks. Thus, by an indirect route, its creed of functionalism has also come to symbolize corporate money and power.

Another truly international style also took off in the 1920s, but not in the European compounds of the avant garde. It led, after the Second World War, to the world-wide sales of such brands and products as Levi Strauss jeans, McDonald's hamburgers, Coca Cola and Ford cars, and its origins lay in the United States.

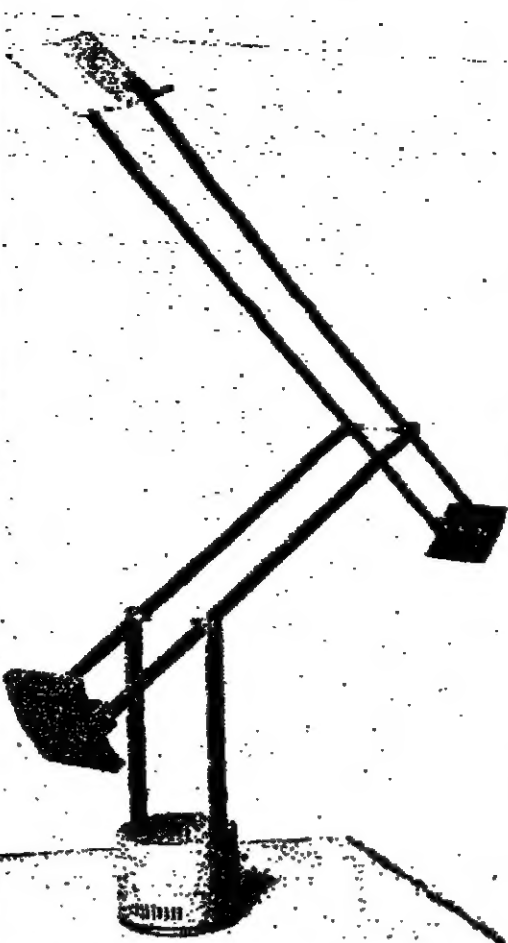
But few people would feel that such products represent the dizzy heights of aspiration. Although truly international they are not in themselves glamorous.

The Harvard Business School has named such successful mass-marketing "the globalization of products". International trade has taken place since Roman times. But it was only when radio was developed in the 1920s as a means of mass communication that production-line manufacturing could be properly exploited in the cause of satisfying people's burgeoning aspirations.

Perhaps the first mass medium by which the individual, isolated consumer could identify with a larger world was the Sears, Roebuck mail-order catalogue which gave small communities in America seemingly accurate pictures of how life was lived



The authors and artefacts of international style: Walter Gropius (top left), Mies van der Rohe (centre) and Le Corbusier (below) and the clean lines of a Tizio lamp, Sinclair calculator, Sony Walkman and Olivetti keyboard — fine examples of radical chic



elsewhere, as well as an image of how they themselves might live.

For the public, the chance to "see how the other half lived" (even if no one really did live like that) has proved enduringly appealing. Around 1930 the London Board of Trade commented perceptively that "motion pictures are influencing fashions, behaviour, dress and housing. People all over the world are deliberately going to a cinema as to an animated catalogue to get ideas". The same must be said today of television.

The industrial designer Raymond Loewy has claimed the credit for the next step towards global marketing. In the 1930s he put forward the

aphorism that "between two products equal in price, function and quality, the better looking will outsell the other".

The influence of art on industry was hotly debated, especially in Europe, in the 1930s. By the 1950s styling had become so important to the consumer that manufacturers were able to enjoy a balmy period of built-in obsolescence: a time when, in America, men replaced their cars every year when all that altered was the shape of the tail fins. "New" products, especially within the field of household technology, were constantly introduced.

So how and why is style added onto

a product? Deyan Sudjic, whose new book *Cult Objects* is to be published later this year, says simply that design is to sell things, but added that those people who try to use style to manipulate the buying public usually get it wrong, since the consumer sees the packaging and merchandising of style primarily as a form of entertainment. What is certain is that people want more than mere function when they buy services and objects.

So what types of product are perceived to have a style that is international?

First, there are the luxury products: the Dunhill lighter, Chanel perfume, monogrammed accessories. Este

Lauder, for example, don't alter their packaging or advertising in any of the 140 countries in which their products are available. Its genuineness is as vital an aspect as it is in the art market, where the mystique of the product is that, by buying it, the customer enters an exclusive world. Ironically, such manufacturers have to ensure that, despite their ubiquitousness, their customers don't perceive the product to be too easily available, too common, or the mystique vanishes.

Second, there is the group of objects that, broadly, are the inheritors of Modern Movement traditions, that are consciously well-designed or are perceived to be so by interested consumers: almost anything from such companies as Braun, Olivetti or Sony, a Rolex watch, most non-insanatic cameras, Saab and Porsche cars, most things that are high-tech, electronic and multi-black.

It is a style far more readily associated with men than with women and one potent element of its appeal is the mystique of professionalism — "this is the camera the professional photographer uses". Even though the customer knows he will never put it to the same range of uses, there is the satisfaction of playing with the big boys, of being seen to take it seriously.

But there is also a host of products and services that are global but not perceived as international in terms of their styling. They include not just Kellogg's, Heinz, Ford, McDonald's and Coca-Cola, but the myriad products produced by multinational oil, chemical or electronics-based companies (ICL, IBM, Philips, or General Electric). Their success has little or nothing to do with global chic and everything to do with technological research and advance.

Does the imposition of a global standard, the appearance of the same package, trademark, advertising jingle, synthesized sound, computer graphic or familiar smell in every conceivable culture, mean that the world is heading for a state of entropy and homogenization? Or are the same products perceived differently by different people in different contexts?

WEDNESDAY: Part two
Cult products and sales secrets

Nuptial bliss is that touch of Hollywood

Are you listening, National Film Theatre? Here could be the cinematic idea of the century, jointly devised by this column and Clive Hirschhorn, the eminent drama and film critic and Memory Man of Hollywood musicals.

Our event would be called "Weddings: Their Role in Cinema" and would include wedding-day footage from the following movies: *The Godfather*, *The Deerhunter*, *Love Story*, *Robert Altman's* *A Wedding and Best Friends*. This last film has my own favourite nuptial scene: Goldie Hawn and Burr Reynolds are urged to promise "I do and doh" to each other by a Spanish priest who can't get his tongue around "I thee endow".

And the wedding reception from *Goodbye Columbus* and the bit from *The Graduate* where Dustin Hoffman runs off with the bride, and sales of Kleenex would go through the roof as audiences dabbed happily at their streaming cheeks.

In England, the cinema screen is just about the only place where one can witness a wedding as extravaganza. In real life, the great British wedding is a rather played-down affair which takes place in the middle of the afternoon with sugary bridge-rolls and warm champagne, and with the clothes of the bridal party chosen on the basis of whether they will be useful additions to the wardrobe after the main event.

We don't go in much for hiring bands that play *This Is My Lovely Day* until dawn breaks through on brides' mothers in Barbara Cartland pink and a delicate hat. Nor are there sit-down dinners with 12 courses and sugared almonds with the initials of the bridal pair picked out in silver icing.

Even choosing a wedding present to wish the happy couple a life of bliss is a miserable affair in this country. I went recently to the wedding-present desk at Peter Jones's where some friends had placed their list. I was shown a grubby typescript of the items they had chosen, then given a form which I had to fill in sitting at a sort of counter which made me feel like an inept schoolgirl taking a maths exam.

Even when I had completed all the sections of the form, I didn't get a smile from the lady behind the desk and the promise that she, personally, would wrap up the chosen bath towels in pretty sheets of coloured tissue and see that they were delivered on time. She gave me a docket to take downstairs to the linen department and made it clear that it was up to me to check that the particular towels were in stock. The whole enterprise was a joyful as queuing up for cholera jabs.

I feel that our wedding-day preparations are, on the whole, inadequate rather than spectacular because, as a nation, we are just not bossy enough. Other countries insist on the right to marry at unorthodox times, such as romantic twilight, in unorthodox places, perhaps a rustic bridge beside a lily pond, and to incorporate bespoke items into the marriage service.



PENNY PERRICK

like poems, personal messages and favourite medleys.

We are just as put-upon when it comes to funerals. A woman I knew had set her heart on having the signature tune from *Match of the Day* at hers. The vicar refused to allow it and she ended up with the customary bit of Bach. But I digress.

What we should do, in order to ensure that a family wedding day is one to remember is to employ a Wedding Organizer, a woman who can see off quibbling caterers, churchmen and conflict manufacturers with all the finesse of J. R. Ewing. In these days of rather muddling extended families, she could also be in charge of defusing possibly upsetting occurrences and ensuring that the bridegroom's mother and stepmother were complementary, rather than identical, silk two-pieces.

Her mission would be to create a misty-eyed atmosphere of gaiety, excitement and romance. And if that means a drastic sub-editing job on the best man's meandering toast to the bridesmaids, so be it. With skilled professionals in charge, the videotapes of real weddings may yet take their place up there on the screen alongside Hollywood's finest offerings.

When, during the miners' strike, the members of *Women Against Pit Closures* vowed that never again would wives stay on the sidelines of the husbands' lives, it was a little like a much-married film-star, about to accept her eighth engagement ring, declaring: "This time it's really different".

The strike is over, the miners back at work and rather keen on being provided with creature comforts rather than moral support. It presumably was a wish to see wives back in the kitchen that prompted rejection at this month's NCM conference of a proposal to allow the women who raised funds and despatched food parcels during the strike to become associate members of the union.

It's called Typical Male Behaviour and women have been keeping over it ever since Eve. It's a case of men of betwixt, breaking promises, an over-readiness to call it a day. They counter-accuse us of being rigid, inflexible, fanatics. I hope *Women Against Pit Closures* are planning a shopping revenge. And meanwhile I suggest burning the bacon, using up all the hot water and putting an overtime ban on all personal services.

The perks and pangs of the jet-setters

Stephen Telegdy, manager of licensing for Dow Chemical Europe, is a Hungarian-born, German-educated American who lives in Zurich with his English wife, Elisabeth. The job and the lifestyle are inseparable since in a multinational company, the most challenging projects and business activities involve several countries.

He considers that a multinational lifestyle requires a certain culture and behaviour: an ability to be acceptable to a wide variety of people — it's no good airing an aggressive personal or nationalistic outlook — and to be happily mobile.

Elisabeth Telegdy, who has lived abroad since 1960, agrees with Stephen that education is the biggest problem and both feel that mobility is best served by establishing some stability for the children: their sons are at boarding school in England.

She feels that life abroad is more difficult for women, because while offices and hotels are much the same the world over, the day-to-day realities of shopping and local transport can differ dramatically. But the multinational community looks after newcomers. There are "rules" to protect against isolation. Friends tend to become scattered around the world, but while it might take a tremendous effort to stay in touch, friendships last.

Philippa Ellis, a 29-year-old Modern Languages graduate, abandoned teaching in County Durham three years ago to become a tour director with one of Britain's largest tour operators. Her job is to escort around 45 people who "are making a once-in-a-lifetime trip of Europe" by coach.

"Although the work is demanding, I'm constantly refreshed by the variety. My perks are a few hours off by myself in a town, when I can get to know a gallery or find an interesting restaurant or café. I might visit the same city a dozen times a year, so it's comfortable to relax somewhere familiar. You do come to feel at home in many different places, so you're not rootless."

"There's no compromise with the job. Indeed, it's quite a good career in which to hide if you don't want a strong emotional relationship. And it's precisely the comforts you occasionally miss that become indulgences when you come back."

And what does she do in the winter months? "You're so exhausted, you sleep for a month at the end of the season. Then you start to want to escape, to go to the sun, in search of the exotic." This winter Philippa is travelling in India, at her own expense, to see if that's an area in which she'd like to work.

Tony Sinclair, 41 and single, is managing director of the UK subsidiary of Hong Kong Chinese-owned menswear company, Sahara Club. He has been in "the rag trade" all his working life, and for the last years has been travelling, sometimes for as much as six months each year, in Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, Japan, Thailand, India, Europe and North Africa.

"I never lose sight of the fact that I'm paid to go to interesting and exciting parts of the world and to indulge my passions for different cuisines and wines, for photography, people, climates and cultures."

He says he still marvels at the wonders of modern travel, at a 747 from London landing in New York in time for lunch; he finds that ability exhilarating, despite the frustrations of constant queuing, delays, strikes, customs and lost baggage and his "almost non-existent social life, in terms of hotel rooms at one end and limited time at home at the other."

"Even though I might only be home for two weeks preparing for the next trip, I still look forward to the familiarity of my own things." The reason Tony wants more time to himself is so that he can take the holidays exploring China or touring Spain that he has promised himself, putting his experience of travelling to good use.

Smear tests: cost of a lifesaver

From Michael Johnson, chairman, Hertfordshire Family Practitioner Committee, Parliament Square, Hertford.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford (Medical Briefing, July 5) rightly draws attention to the dangers inherent in restricting cervical smear tests to women over 35 years of age, and also to the disadvantages of five-yearly tests on women aged 25 and over as is proposed for the future.

Dr Stuttaford also points out that general practitioners are already carrying out a large proportion of such tests. In Hertfordshire (and, I have no doubt, in many other counties) the general practitioners are prepared to offer a comprehensive free call and recall service to all our health districts.

Such a service will require not only a unified cytology policy, which is currently under discussion with the district health authorities, but also, and in our opinion, most importantly, a fully computerized registration department within this Family Practitioner Committee.

This department would be able to cope rapidly, efficiently and economically with whatever age groups or intervals of recall which may, from time to time, be considered appropriate. We have ascertained that in a county of this size, with a population of about one million, the cost of setting up such a system would be £272,000.

From Mrs M. M. Tritton, Brookes Crescent, Reigate, Surrey. Dr Stuttaford's article gives considerable cause for concern; something must, indeed, be done

TALKBACK

about the increasing incidence of cervical cancer. But by whom?

Dr Stuttaford suggests a massive diagnostic campaign involving heavy government expenditure — which can only be met by cutting costs elsewhere.

To his credit, the BMA has recently been tackling a parallel problem — carcinoma of the lung which is also to a great extent self-inflicted. Realistically, it has not demanded frequent screening for the "vulnerable" (i.e. smokers) — rather it is campaigning to reduce the incidence of disease by discouraging smoking. It would be equally realistic to put the prime responsibility for the prevention of carcinoma of the cervix where it patently belongs — on the patient.

Sooner or later, National Health Service consumers must realize their own responsibility in avoiding unnecessary ill-health — be it caused by smoking, alcohol abuse, or the misuse of sex. This concept must surely be the basis of all health education in the future, otherwise the NHS will be in danger of collapsing under the weight of self-inflicted disease.

Dr Mary Davies, Luton Road, Harpenden, Hertfordshire. Your Medical Briefing, "Cervical Cancer: an unnecessary killer" — showed again the terrible waste of women's lives due to inadequate expenditure on cervical cancer screening. Yet thousands of pounds are spent

on heart transplant surgery, to prolong, often for a short time, the lives of a few, mostly male patients, some of whom are not even prepared to give up smoking to increase their chances of survival.

How can this be explained? I can only conclude that the Government and the medical profession put a very low value on the lives of women, which seems extraordinary since it has been calculated by the Family Policy Studies Centre that women carers looking after sick and elderly relatives at home save the country millions of pounds each year. It isn't even good economics.

From Deborah Garman, Whitebridge Close, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Having had a hysterectomy this year at the age of 30 due to cervical cancer, I realize more than most that the NHS guidelines for smear screening are inadequate. They need to be radically changed if they are to stop thousands of women dying unnecessarily each year.

Media coverage can be used to great advantage in making women aware of cervical cancer. But Medical Briefing is biased to the detriment of its helpful objective — to get all sexually active women to go for smear screening. If the only illustrations you give are of prostitutes, the promiscuous and women with genital warts, you run the risk of thousands of women in stable sexual relationships becoming complacent about cervical cancer. This can only lead to more unnecessary deaths. I was lucky; don't help others not to be.

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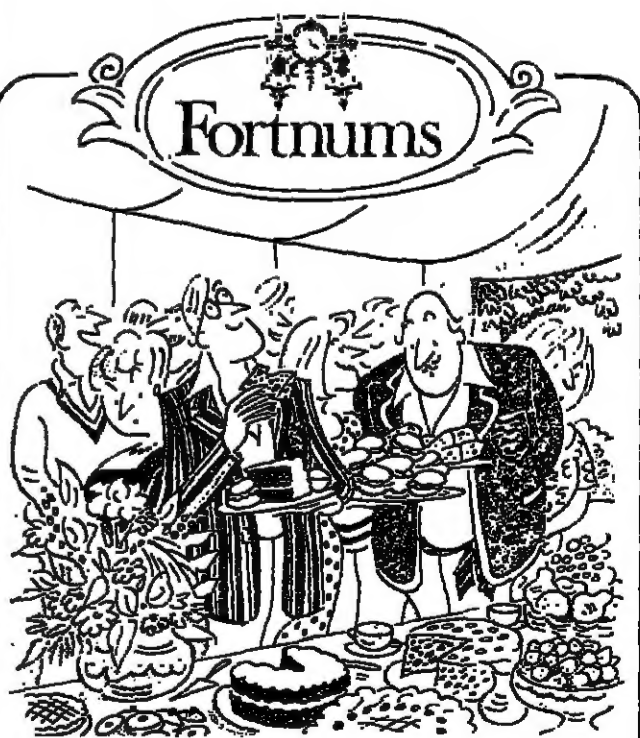
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VANESSA'S DIARY

A near disaster in the tea tent at this year's cricket week. Mrs D. (cakes and pastries) down with mystery bug. Miss F. (fresh fruit) claimed nothing ripe. And Lady M. (flowers) declared everything eaten by aphids.

Rushed up to Fortnum's in state of panic. Immediately calmed by sight of gorgeous freshly made cakes, fabulous succulent fruits, and elegantly beautiful flowers.

Filled car with goodies (including several kinds of tea). The tea tent looked a picture (Lady M. amazed). The fruit voted delicious (Miss F. stunned). And not a crumb left of anything else.

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THE TIMES DIARY

SDP yes, CND no

Sussex accountant Neville Pressley, a founder member of the SDP, has just been dropped from his party's list of prospective parliamentary candidates because he is a prominent and vocal member of CND. Pressley, a former SDP area chairman and a member of its defence and disarmament working party, was elected to CND's national council in January and is on CND's parliamentary and elections committee. After the last election the SDP scrapped its list of prospective parliamentary candidates because it was too big and invited those on it - Pressley included - to apply again. He did so. In June he was grilled for an hour on his defence views by members of the national committee and has now been told that he has been rejected. Pressley himself will not comment, but SDP sources confirm that he was dropped because he was felt to be publicly advocating defence policies opposed to the SDP's. The prospect of the nuclear-ambivalent Liberals and the comparatively hawkish Social Democrats ever hammering out a mutually acceptable defence policy grows increasingly remote.

David Steel is either broke, a closet Tory, or without shame. He is tending his name, and face, to a commercial promoting small ads in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Off target

The Inland Revenue was doubtless thrilled at the prospect of "doing" an MP for tax evasion. For two years it has hounded Labour's Peter Snape, demanding that he declare all income from newspaper articles, even though Snape has never written any. Finally it came straight out and said it had evidence of payments from the *Yorkshire Post*. Indeed it did. Unfortunately the Peter Snape in question is a football writer for that paper. Snape MP has now received a grovelling apology - and has replied that he would appreciate being spared the tax demands of a third Peter Snape, general secretary of the Secondary Heads Association.

Biter bit

The watchdog Consumers' Association has just been given a particularly large complaint to investigate. It comes from R. K. Brian, chairman of the British Hypnotic Association, who describes a forthcoming book on mental health as "awful... a heap of garbage... a muddled and grossly misleading mixture of misinformation from a variety of sources, mostly ignorant ones". Those responsible for it have ignored information the BHA gave it, he says. If this "rubbish" is published, "it will be defrauding the public". And who is producing the book? The Consumers' Association.

BARRY FANTONI



Bugged

Was last week's *Newnight* report on the media ever fooled by the Hitler Diaries fraud not a shade hypocritical? The presenter, Robert Harris, in May 1981 Harris and *Newnight* unwittingly propagated a dramatic but false story - subsequently repeated by the press - about how Churchill had wanted to see the anthrax against German cities. Not until January 1982 did *Encounter* magazine run an article, picked up by this column, showing that the whole notion was based on a misreading of a minute. What actually happened was that Churchill had written to his Chief of Staff asking them to consider mustard gas. They did so, and as a result of that meeting, and without Churchill's knowledge, they considered and immediately rejected the use of anthrax.

The most recent PhD thesis I have heard of this year was written by Julie Jackson at Newcastle University: *Life History Characteristics of Midges in Temporary Pools*. Anything even more arcane?

Acker bilked

Not all playwrights like their names in lights. Kathy Acker, the fashionable post-punk novelist, is so disgusted by the Institute of Contemporary Arts' production of her first play, *Lulu*, that she has demanded that her name be removed from all its publicity. "Only five of the original copies remained when I went to the first night. I sat there crying," she says of the production that opened a week ago to a mauling from drama critics. The ICA, doubtless mindful of the pull of Acker's name, has no intention of complying. "This is not a play but a theatrical event in which there are many elements," says drama director Mike Morris. "I'm afraid Kathy doesn't know much about theatre."

Richard North calls for urgent action to reconcile farmers and public

Make this a harvest of sanity

European farm ministers gather in Brussels today to hear, not for the first time, proposals for the reform of the common agricultural policy. The new wave of ideas on this front has coincided with fresh interest in the closely related question of reconciling the long-term needs of farmers and the rest of society.

Can a combination of sound farming and a healthy countryside be rescued from what is likely to be a shrinking CAP budget? This budget now totals more than £11 billion and is rising rapidly, in spite of a solemn commitment to curtail it. Diminishing its vast cost may at last cause the policy shifts which are needed to halt its disastrous impact on much of the rural scene.

William Waldegrave, junior minister at the Department of the Environment, spurred on by the Council for the Protection of Rural England, has persuaded his fellow environment ministers to call for an inquiry into the reconciliation of farming and the rural environment, especially within a tamed CAP budget. Under the enlightened new agriculture commissioner, Frans Andriessen of the Netherlands, a European Commission consultation paper is due to be published this month. Meanwhile, the European Parliament, and at Waldegrave's request, two British teams are conducting inquiries into the same questions.

But there is a long way to go. In May, to the fury of the rest of his colleagues, the German agriculture minister scuppered a scheme which would have reduced the incentives to farmers to produce grain prairies in their fields and grain mountains in their sheds. He was, ironically, bowing to pressure from the German Green party whose commitment to bolstering the income of small farmers in Bavaria led them to support the old disastrous policy of funding farmers mostly through the production of subsidised crops, irrespective of their being grown in ecologically sound ways.

The German minister's move highlighted the need to find ways of funding poorer farmers more directly, as opposed to the present indiscriminate, across-the-board arrangements. The peasant farmers



of Spain, Portugal, Greece and Italy especially need help: so do the farmers on "poor" (often beautiful) land in Britain and elsewhere. The big farmers of northern Europe may also need selective help: many are heavily over-streached with the banks.

In Britain, farming and conservationist pressure groups have at last found common ground in the idea that support of high-input/high-output farming by artificially high prices for unutilised production is an environmental and social disaster. Until recently the debate had little help from government departments. Last year, a report by the Lords Communities Committee (*Agriculture and the Environment*) roundly condemned the Department of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture for their failure actively to reconcile farming and conservation (the former it condemned for

its subordination to Agriculture; the latter for a "backward-looking" failure to see that some European money was available for farming of an unproductive kind).

Since then, Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, has encouraged a "change of heart": farmers will increasingly be encouraged to make their profits in ecologically sound ways. Jopling has also urged the other European farm ministers to improve the help they give in less favoured areas (LFAs), where agriculture is hampered by poor soil or climate. The Dutch use this system far more imaginatively than the British, who have sometimes deployed it in an environmentally destructive way.

There has already been a slight but significant shift in EEC agricultural policy, under new arrangements, member states may spend more of their own money on conservation farming without being taken as contravening unfair competition rules. Bigger grants for conservation, craft and tourist activities will be available in LFAs, whose area in Britain has been expanded (but which still remain mostly hill country).

Jopling has got his fellow agriculture ministers to accept the idea of special help in the newly-coined environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) which, may, for instance, be highly favoured lowlands where the conflicts between wildlife and profit can be very sharp. Many insiders want to work toward a policy by which farmers would receive grants and high prices only in exchange for agreeing to some sort of farm management plan under which they are seen to be "producing" landscape, wildlife, and footpaths for the taxpayer, as well as food. The Environment Department is already well advanced in developing proposals for landscape conservation orders which might provide the necessary basis.

But British and other national policies may yet be wrecked if the CAP is allowed to ride roughshod over them. This summer is crucial. The race is on to design an alternative strategy before the CAP collapses in a chaos which would be even more dangerous than when it was healthy.

less than average rates of £527. But in Barnet households with two people under pension age form 64 per cent of all households and their poll tax could be £659.

Of course these figures are uncertain. They are based on averages. The government might try to exempt fewer people than all pensioners and all the unemployed. But the figures still point unerringly in the same direction: the fall-out from poll tax would be dangerously random.

Such figures are only the beginnings of the argument that has been going on inside Whitehall and must at some stage become public. This extends to the practicability of poll tax - who pays on behalf of a household: which state agency registers payers' names; who pays for exemptions; how to deal with the large number of households which contain adults not earning an income. The argument is also concerned with fairness, with the fact that poll tax is a "multi-rate income tax" with various knock-on effects.

The argument is ultimately concerned with pain, for that is where the case for poll tax begins. Mrs Thatcher may merely want some - or any - alternative to domestic rates. But her ministers in the Environment Department, perhaps more anxious than she is about the future of local democracy, want more. They say they want a tax that hurts enough to bring people out to vote at local elections and wrest local politics from the cliques and party factions. On these figures, poll tax looks as if it has the propensity to cause the requisite amounts of pain.

David Walker looks at the basic arithmetic of Mrs Thatcher's rates alternative

Poll tax flaws that could see Tory heads rolling

surprising, a household with three earning adults, the unit thought most likely to lose from a switch away from rates, would be marginally worse off. A three-earner household with an above average income would come out all square. Meanwhile, the woman living alone on an occupational pension would be considerably worse-off by nearly £2 a week.

Here, political reality has to intervene. Poll tax would have to be accompanied by a scheme of rebates for the poor, and pensioners in particular. The government could either spread their payments over the rest of the electorate or cover them itself. Rita Hale of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy calculated the cost of such exemptions. Excluding all the unemployed (as at March this year) and all people aged 65 and over would cost £1.5 billion a year. That is £705 million more than the cost in 1984-85 of rate rebates.

If these exemptions were ordered

The Pain of Poll Tax

Constituency	2 person households would pay:			exemption cost per council, £ million
	Average rates 1984-85 £	Each person aged 18+ £	pensioners and unemployed exempt £	
Basildon	413	419	539	5.1
Bath	289	301	426	3.0
Cambridge	344	319	420	3.0
Dulwich (Southwark)	596	683	1028	18.9
Edmonton (Enfield)	389	383	520	10.1
Erith & Crayford (Bexley)	333	330	433	8.4
Fulham (Hounslow)	368	368	582	11.3
Finchley (Barnet)	327	313	669	16.5
Hampstead (Camden)	723	764	1089	18.7
Hornsey (Haringey)	650	675	949	15.3
Kingswood (Bristol)	331	328	548	15
Luton South	268	267	477	5.2
Norfolk NW (King's Lynn)	213	227	325	3.1
Oxford E	333	359	533	2.8
Putney (Southwark)	345	359	499	10.2
Richmond and Barnes (Richmond/Thames)	437	485	634	7.9
Slough	318	299	388	2.4
Southampton Itchen	284	248	349	3.5
Surrey SW (Waverley)	418	404	540	4.2
Swindon (Thamesdown)	270	279	366	3.7
Westminster N (City of Westminster)	697	847	1193	18.3

Lebanon's new orphans of the storm

Beirut. It would be nice to call it a haven of peace, an oasis of tranquillity in the midst of violent devastation. But the walls of the Islamic orphanage in west Beirut are pocked by bullets and in places, holed by shells.

In normal times the sound of shooting echoes daily round the courtyards and through the playrooms and dormitories. Occasionally the staff have to call the children inside, as a teacher in England might call children out of the rain. But there is no basement.

The orphanage, which usually houses 1,800 children, is close to the Green Line, the three-mile-long shooting gallery which divides Muslim west Beirut from the Christian east. On a wall nearby someone has joined up the bullet holes, like joining the dots on a child's picture.

Another 1,400 children are looked after by this orphanage in other buildings in Beirut, making it the biggest in the Middle East. This year during Ramadan, a period of alms-

giving and charity collections, it had to cancel most of its fund-raising functions because of the fighting, leaving it in financial difficulty.

The children range in age, from newborn to 17, when they are found a home and a job. Adoption is forbidden by Islamic law, and fostering is uncommon, so few leave before they are adults.

A group of five-year-olds, shy and giggly, broke off their play to examine me, a stranger. They ran forward to be picked up, cuddled and swung. They wanted to play with my camera and draw pictures in my notebook.

Most are orphans of war. One has no hands, one no legs. One doe-eyed boy is called Sabra Chatila, after the Palestinian camp where he was found as a baby among the corpses after the 1982 massacre. Most of the children show no outward sign of their deprivation and until two weeks ago had all the space and care the orphanage could afford. But at the beginning of last month

the orphanage had a request from the Red Cross. Seven hundred and thirty-five inmates of the hospital for the old and mentally sick at Sabra were now homeless: could it take them in?

"At first we said 'no' because we don't have the room and we don't have the facilities", said Mrs Anna Najja, assistant to the director. "Then we realized there was no other institution to take them so we agreed."

Mrs Najja said they had found the mental patients huddled like sheep at the derelict sports stadium at Sabra. "Many were completely naked, filthy and stinking. They had been dumped there like animals by the Amal fighters who didn't know what to do with them."

The mental patients had endured nearly a week of fighting between the Palestinians and the Shia Muslim Amal fighters around the hospital. It had culminated in a day-long battle for the hospital itself. Amal had occupied the top two floors of the five-floor building while the Pal-est-

nians had infiltrated the ground floor and the basement. The patients huddled in one wing while gun and grenade battles raged on the corridors and staircases. Miraculously, only four patients died.

So the orphanage moved some of their children to a home near the airport, a particularly vulnerable spot, and brought in the mental patients. Staff bathed them and gave them clothes and food. Some had not eaten for days. Relatives were asked to collect the patients but the orphanage is still looking after more than 500. It will be some months before the Sabra hospital is ready to take them back, and there is only one other mental hospital in Lebanon.

The patients are a reminder that the dead and injured are not the only casualties of Lebanon's wars. As the director of the Sabra hospital, Hazem Hour, said: "After 10 years of war in this country we need a few more hospitals for the mentally sick."

Richard Dowden

Anne Sofer

Hitting Labour in its heartland

Crossing Westminster Bridge going south you come immediately on your left to the Jubilee Walkway, then the huge edifice of County Hall and then a sign welcoming you, reassuringly, to the nuclear-free borough of Lambeth; you are in the northernmost of the borough's three constituencies, Vauxhall.

The name evokes the vanished elegance of the famous 18th century pleasure gardens, but it's not like that now. True, its closeness to central London means that the few remaining Georgian squares and terraces are expensive and highly sought after, and the constituency can boast a handful of famous landmarks - notably Lambeth Palace and the Oval. But in the main this is a tired and run-down inner city area: industry has left, and the post-war blocks of flats, with their concrete forecourts and monotonous balconies, seem to stretch for miles.

From the top balconies, Battersea Power Station to the west and Big Ben to the east seem close enough to touch, and maybe some people living up there get a sense of cosmopolitan excitement from being so close to the heart of things, but if it doesn't readily convey itself, the residents seem to have other, and wearier, preoccupations.

This is the sort of territory classically described as "Labour's heartland" - yet Labour lost the constituency to the Alliance in a GLC by-election last Thursday. The significance of this has not, I think, been fully appreciated in press reports: we are talking not just about a local council ward, but a whole parliamentary constituency. All sorts of special factors will be dragged up to explain away this result. The turn-out, at 25 per cent, was low - but not as low as at a previous by-election in 1980. The Conservatives, running scared in inner London, had thrown in the sponge and decided not to contest the seat - but they are not a strong force in this area anyway. No, the astonishing fact remains that here in County Hall's own backyard, in the sort of deprived inner city area municipal socialists claim to make a top priority, at a time when Labour is riding high in the polls (particularly, we are told, in London) the Labour Party cannot hold one of its safest seats in a by-election.

The internal inquiry within the London Labour Party will no doubt see blame being hurled in all directions. The headline "confront-the-Government" - Ted Knight faction will blame the rate-capping capitalists for betraying their united stand and proving once again that the Labour Party is not sufficiently socialist to command the support of working-class people. The newly born-again realists (Livingstone et al), now falling into line behind Kinnock, will blame the "left sectarians" who have made Lambeth Council such a bear-garden.

Both sides will take refuge in the disreputable argument that it was a "racist vote" - the Labour candidate was black. That is nonsense: several wards in the constituency have cheerfully voted for black councillors in recent elections. But blaming the voters is always an easy way out.

The truth is that Labour's hold on the loyalty of the inner cities is far more precarious than Labour activists, or the pundits assume. Many voters swing uneasily between a dependence on the party

they feel has traditionally "looked after them" and a suspicion that they are being taken for a ride. A similarly ambivalent attitude attaches to all the razzmatazz - the anti-sectarian carnivals and fun-buses and all the rest of it - that has marked the Livingstone years: at one moment it seems a welcome piece of life to enliven the bleak urban landscape, but at the next it is an irrelevant waste of money when set against the vandalized lifts and fouled stairways and rotting window-frames of the GLC's neglected estates.

Again, they know, on one level, that the appalling housing crisis is largely of this government's making but cannot rid themselves of the suspicion that Labour exploits the situation, leaving the housing maintenance system in a hopeless and incompetent mess, for its own political advantage.

The prevailing attitude among Tories is to write off the inner cities - a dead loss electorally, they say privately, but fortunately shrinking fast. Besides, the "pay-roll vote" - in many areas the local council is the main employer - has, they believe, sewn them up for Labour. Certainly the increasing participation in Labour affairs of activists in the public sector unions and in the various networks of grant-dependent voluntary organizations has meant that Labour Party organization on the ground is formidable.

But in fact there are signs that the close relationship between the Labour Party and the unions is becoming as much a liability in municipal as in national politics. The affairs of the London Borough of Southwark have, since I reported on the Nye Bevan Lodge some months ago, become a national scandal: but similar things are happening elsewhere. In Lambeth, for instance, it is no longer possible for the homeless or those on the housing waiting list to receive "walk-in" advice because Nalzo members refuse to man the centres.

In my own borough of Camden, senior officers, including the chief executive, have been expelled from Nalzo for crossing a picket line to keep the homeless families unit open during a prolonged strike. Thousands of tenants went without heating and hot water for weeks last winter because the boilermen refused to adjust their working hours.

The left-wing leadership of the ILEA has under pressure, called off disciplinary proceedings against teachers who have been repeatedly engaging in unofficial "industrial action". And so it goes on, one capitulation to militancy after another, leaving management and conscientious public workers puzzled and demoralized... and the voters beginning to seethe with resentment. "Save our services" sounds a little hollow in these circumstances.

The great anti-abortion and anti-rate-capping campaigns now echo sadly like tunes from last year's pop festival - the first played out and the second an expensive flop. What the London public sees now, when it looks at the London Labour Party, is a bunch of squabbling incompetents. At County Hall Labour's majority is down from its original eight to two. Will it actually stagger through till next March?

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kingston

I'm Hymie, prime me

The American Bar Association is holding its annual shindig in London this year, starting today. That means there are 20,000 American lawyers on the loose.

These men are dangerous. If you should see one, do not have a go. Above all else, do not have a go. Lay a finger on any of them and they will sue for \$11 million. Why \$11 million? Nobody knows, but this is the sum that American lawyers sue people for, no matter what the supposed offence is.

This trip has cost them a lot of money. Somehow, they have to get a finger on you. How will they do it? By suing you, of course. And it's no use your saying you haven't done anything they could sue you for. These guys know all the twists and turns. Take the following innocent scenario, for example:

American lawyer (stopping you in the street): Excuse me, sir, but I wonder if you could direct me to Sussex Drive?

You: Sussex Drive? I think it's somewhere up the tube station.

American lawyer: Thank you very much.

The next thing you know you are sued for \$11 million for willful misinformation and a conspiracy to deprive him of his liberty. He knows there is nowhere in London called Sussex Drive, because he has done his homework. He's got you over a barrel. Here's another all-too-likely scenario.

American: Pardon me, sir, but could you direct my wife and me to Buckingham Court?

You (knowing full well that he means Buckingham Palace): Why, certainly, my good fellow. Get any bus to Harrods, walk up the road and down through the park, and there you are.

Here are some other approaches which these unscrupulous gentlemen may try on you.

American (at next restaurant table): I wonder if you could recommend any particular dish on tonight's menu?

American lady: My husband is not feeling well. Could you recommend a neighbourhood pharmacy?

American: Could you direct me to an agency where we can purchase tickets for Cats or anything by Andrew Lloyd Webber?

American: I would be grateful if you could briefly explain the rules of cricket to me.

Any answer you may give will almost infallibly lead to trouble for the American lawyer and a law-suit for you. But don't be alarmed. Forewarned, you can turn the tables on these conscienceless practitioners of jurisprudence. Thanks to the team of lawyers who advise the Moreover column night and day, we can recommend any of the following phrases to keep you free from harm:

"Je suis un étranger moi-même. Je ne comprends pas, absolument pas."

"I am a DA from Texas, and I know your game, you chiselling little skunk."

"Sorry, mate. I only talk English."

"Ooh! Ooh! Blimey! Stopping to answer your question has twisted my ankle, and I am suing you for \$11 million!"

Before I answer your apparently innocent query, may I just ask you to sign this form stating that under no circumstances will you hold me responsible for any consequences of any reply that I may give you?

"Shove off!"

If all else fails, we recommend that you push a packet into his hand, saying loudly and clearly: "This contains \$11 million, and I hope you're satisfied, you American bloodsucker." There is no need, of course, to insert \$11 million in the packet. Turn-up newspaper will do. We believe there is no law against wearing up a newspaper.

Come August, you may again be civil to Americans. But until then, resist the temptation at all cost.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ON THIS DAY

JULY 15 1978

We wish we could have dated this column July 13 for it was on that Saturday, 1978 The Times published the text (in French with a translation) of the Treaty of Berlin at the very hour it was being signed in that city. The scope was a triumph for the paper, in particular for its Paris correspondent, Henri de Blonville, who accomplished the feat by a mixture of audacity, cunning, and downright lying: some aspects of the business, read like pages from the novels of Philip Roth or William Le Queux. Transmission of copy began at 9 a.m. from Brussels - 11.15 in London and therefore it could only make the late morning edition, of which, alas, The Times does not possess a copy. The treaty was repeated in the issue of the 15th.

The Congress is at an end, and the results of its many-sided labours are written down in the Treaty of Berlin. We hail the appearance of this important document with a feeling of satisfaction which is amply warranted by its contents. It is a settlement of the most complex and troublesome problem which has occupied the attention of statesmen in our time. The Eastern Question has now ceased to be, what it has been for some time, a menace to the public peace of Europe. We have gained, we fairly hope, something more than a mere breathing space. The treaty does what it is intended to do, and what we may not unreasonably expect from it, it will so change the condition of South-Eastern Europe that the Eastern Question can never again present itself in its old form. Its principal provisions are of a two-fold character. It brings a cure for the oppression and misgovernment in the provinces of European Turkey which have furnished in the past an excuse for Russian interference, and it adjusts the frontiers of the Balkan states, and the development of a vigorous national life, which will be the surest barrier against all encroachments from without. . . . When we compare Eastern Europe as it was only a few months since and as it now presents to be, the contrast is enormous. Russia was crushed and helpless. Russia was pressing on unopposed, and was already in virtual possession of the dominions of her vanquished neighbour. The excitement in this country, and not in this country alone, was so great that it seemed as if the preservation of peace, the Treaty of Berlin puts an end to all this. The course of Russian conquest is at least arrested. Turkey revives and enters on a new and more hopeful life. The political situation is completely changed. Political justice is recognized as they never have been before. The measured prose of the Treaty of Berlin appeals to the imagination, if we read it aright, with a force beyond that of poetry. It is a poetry of real life, the character of hope and of national well-being to the peoples it frees and for whose future career it provides as far as such provision is possible. . . .

The Treaty of Berlin is an advance, too, upon previous treaties in the nature of the arrangements it has sanctioned. The States it has dealt with have been treated not as mere inert masses to be disposed of in any way that might seem to suit the general convenience. Ties of race have been taken into account, as well as the tendencies and hopes and wishes and aspirations to follow from them. There is thus room left for expansion within the limits which the Treaty of Berlin has marked out. Its terms may even be improved, should the need arise, without any violent process of disruption. We will not be too confident or too hopeful as to the turn affairs may take. The new peace, so to say, in our time, and they have yet to prove themselves worthy of the care which has been taken to bring them about. But we may remember that it is just two-and-twenty years since a settlement of the Eastern Question, far less promising than the present one, was made. If the arrangements of 1866 have endured so long, we may trust that the arrangements of 1878 will be at least equally vital. If so, the Eastern Question, solved or unsolved, will at least have been pushed on safely through the present century. The next century, if it is not satisfied with what has been done, may take the matter up afresh and deal with it in its own way. Some part, at least, of what we have gained is not likely to be taken from us. The growth of Russia has been felt distinctly as a peril not only to this country, but to civilization itself. It was like the progress of a huge glacier, slow, irresistible, and hopelessly crushing to all life that it spread over. It is no small relief that we are free from any present apprehension of this. If the danger is not finally averted, it is at least indefinitely postponed. The next generation must take care in its own way for the interest of itself and its successors. The Treaty of Berlin may fairly be looked upon as a sufficient achievement for one generation to have performed.

Bringing home the bacon

From Mr. J. B. Miller

Sir, Like Mr. Martin Sauter (July 5) I, too, was surprised that his colleague from Geneva could not get a Swiss roll here. So much so that I checked the shelves of our local Migros and found three varieties: *roulade aux framboises*, *roulade aux fraises*, and even *roulade japonaise*. Yours faithfully, J. B. MILLER, 48 ch. de la Chevillarde, 1208 Genève, Switzerland, July 6.

Little-known phrases

From Mrs. M. P. Visick

Sir, I recall that many years ago my bargain Italian phrase book covered all eventualities. The phrase, "Which way did the tanks go?" remains embedded in my mind. Yours truly, PEGGY VISICK, Trenard, Perranwell Station, Truro, Cornwall, July 11.

From Mrs. Elspeth Walder

Sir, I once made a rough estimate of the date of publication of a German phrase book from one of the entries under the heading "Aviation" which ran: "It is lucky he fell on soft ground". Yours sincerely, ELSPETH WALTER, 45 Courtenay Street, SE11, July 9.

Marching with the Bomb in mind

From the Dean of Westminster and others

Sir, In this year of memories we think it important to call to mind that July 16 is the 40th anniversary of the actual birth of the nuclear weapons era. On that day in 1945 the first successful experimental atomic explosion took place in the United States. Within less than a month the experiment gave way to reality. Hiroshima and Nagasaki had been destroyed. Some of the victims are still dying of radiation disease today.

To mark this anniversary CANA - Clergy Against Nuclear Arms - has arranged a procession of witness with the simple theme "Bread not bombs" from St Martin-in-the-Fields (at 10.30am) to Westminster Cathedral, passing through Fleet Street and Whitehall.

As Christian pastors committed to belief in the sanctity of God's creation and the divine presence in every human being we shall be praying for all who bear the burdens of power, that their verbal commitment to nuclear disarmament may become a reality. We know that disarmament - by whatever method - will not be easily achieved. We know too that it must be, if the human family is to survive.

Neither offensively nor defensively can these weapons ever be used justly. But even as deterrents - given their immense costs - they are taking life today by taking the bread out of the mouths of starving children. July 16 is time for repentance. It is also, if we learn from the past, a time of hope for our children and theirs.

Yours etc, EDWARD CARPENTER, Dean of Westminster, ALAN WEBSTER, Dean of St Paul's, PAUL OESTREICHER, Chairman, CANA, ERIC JAMES, Vice-chairman, CANA, PETER SELBY, MARK SALTER, 2 Eaton Sq, SW1, July 12.

Lesson for Sir Keith

From the Headmaster of Southgate School

Sir, I agree with much of your excellent leader (July 5) calling for "Sir Keith to turn on the charm" and urging the teachers to recognize that "schools cannot escape the consequences of demographic and economic decline". However, I feel that your perspective ignores one fundamental fact about teachers which will, in my view, ensure that if additional staff is not found promptly by the Government to deal with the present, we claim (as well as the funds promised for restructuring), the disruption of schools by industrial action will not only continue for a very long time, it will also inevitably get worse.

That fundamental fact about teachers is the willpower which springs from a vast reservoir of sheer determination, the very same indeed which enables them to deal successfully day after day with their own little Keith Josephs (and big ones, too) in the schools. Recalcitrant, uncooperative, stubborn pupils confront teachers every day. Every day teachers cajole, persuade and stimulate their young charges and every day such pupils learn to co-operate, they do behave and they do gradually adopt a more responsible outlook and attitude.

But for the totally disaffected, those blatantly set on a course of self-destruction, the time eventually comes when the head calls the parents in for a final word. "I am terribly sorry, Mrs. Thatcher, but I'm afraid that young Keith will have to go. We have tried everything here, but he is now upsetting the whole school and we just will not permit it. He's a bright lad, got some good ideas and he can certainly turn on the charm, but if he cannot accept what his teachers say, then he must leave. Perhaps a spot of work experience, do you think?"

Yours sincerely, PETER TARGETT, Headmaster, Southgate School, Sussex Way, Cockfosters, Hertfordshire.

Commons sense

From the First Parliamentary Counsel

Sir, PH's piece (July 4) about the "gobbledygook clause" in the Finance Bill is a tissue of misinformation. It is not true that the minister, Mr Peter Brooke, was "quite unable to explain" clause 2(7) when challenged in the Commons. When asked by Mr Rhodes James, MP, to write to him to explain exactly what clause 2(7) means, Mr Brooke replied: "I am delighted to give the assurance that I will do so." (Hansard, July 1, col. 149).

It is also untrue that the Leader of the House (Mr John Biffen) and "the chief parliamentary draughtsman" (myself, when not misapprehended) by the clause when subsequently shown it by Mr Rhodes James for the simple reason that he has not shown it to either of us. It is also untrue that clause 2(7) is gobbledygook. Its meaning is clear, and it deliberately defines open market value for the purposes of the Bill in terms similar to section 10(5) of the Value Added Tax Act 1983 (c.55), thus ensuring that the open market value of goods and services is the same for both purposes. A different definition for the purposes of the Bill would be most unhelpful. Yours faithfully, GEORGE ENGLE, Parliamentary Counsel Office, 36 Whitehall, SW1, July 5.

Value for money at the universities

From Professor F. G. B. Millar, FBA

Sir, I wonder if your readers are fully aware of the current situation of the universities? The letter issued to the Universities Grants Committee on May 9 states the UGC's working hypothesis that the overall resources available from public funds will decline by an average of 2 per cent per annum for the foreseeable future. Such a reduction, spread over 46 universities, is the approximate equivalent of the closure each year of a university the size of Southampton.

The UGC's strategy "will involve an increasingly selective distribution of the research component of the grant". Each university is therefore asked to provide (in not more than six pages) its overall research plans and a "research profile" of each subject area.

To put it in common language, we are asked to advertise ourselves to the UGC as effectively as possible; if we are successful in this, we will get more money, and our colleagues in some other universities will get less.

Each university inevitably feels that it cannot afford to stand aside from this degrading scramble. Collectively, they could and should now have second thoughts, and should decline to co-operate with this enquiry.

For the moment, at least, distribution of declining resources on the basis of fixed proportions is the only proper choice, allowing universities to allocate resources internally as best they can, to plan (more or less) and to use their own initiative in seeking outside funds.

The UGC should withdraw its demand for submission of spurious "research profiles"; if it will not, the universities should unite in refusing to send them in. The UGC could then carry out a responsible review, subject by subject, with a view to possible rationalisation of resources.

Yours faithfully, F. G. B. MILLAR, Brasenose College, Oxford, July 9.

Myth or medicine?

From Dr Lawrence D. Phillips

Sir, It is nearly 50 years since Sigmund Freud died and psychoanalysis has developed during that period in ways that Professor Clare (July 8, 9) chooses to ignore. His critical appraisal bears as much relevance to today's practice by first-rate analysts as an evaluation of Thomas Edison's gramophone to a modern stereo system.

My own experience of psychoanalysis hardly resembled Professor Clare's account. Scientific method was applied by my analyst: interpretations were based on shared data, namely, discussions, events and behaviour that occurred during the sessions, not on past memories to which only I had fallible access.

Inconsistencies, contradictions, lapses of memory, slips of the tongue, all provided data for making inferences and for analysing, along with reports of dreams and associations.

Many interpretations were offered as hypotheses which later behaviour, both in the analytic sessions and outside, either confirmed or rejected. An ability to see oneself as others might see one was valued, as the scientist values the ability to view the world objectively.

Dancing to rule

From Mr Richard Whitehouse

Sir, Apropos John Percival's entirely apt complaints about the Royal Ballet (June 18), one basic reason for the lack of "stars" is that nearly all their leading dancers come from their school. Now schools are fine for producing a corps de ballet, but of little use for developing luminous personalities, the unanimity (and anonymity) making up the ideal corps is liable (when linked with an engrained national reluctance) to breed all the individuality out of our dancers.

Nor does the recent over-indulgence in non-classical choreography assist. When young dancers get solo opportunities, therefore, they lack the opulent and expansively regal manner that was (until the past decade) always a prerequisite for anyone attempting a leading classical role at the Garden.

Thirteen years ago no one confused Miss Elvin with Miss Nerina (or Miss Fortenay with anyone) for they came from hybrid backgrounds; few principals then were trained solely at the school; consequently each one ap-

Making best use of consultants

From Mr F. D. Skidmore

Sir, Your criticism of some part-time National Health Service consultants (leading article, July 8) is justified. I have now been a consultant general surgeon in Kent for five years. I have spent this time trying to deal with the following constraints which prevent me improving my service to patients:

1. Lack of enough operating time for myself and my registrar.
2. Insufficient secretarial and administrative help at ward office level to speed patient turnover and improve communication with GPs and consultant colleagues.
3. An average of two to six-week delay for specialist X-ray and similar examinations.
4. Insufficient nursing staff of the right quality and experience in key jobs such as theatre scrub nurses and night nursing cover.
5. Administrative inefficiency in a massive bureaucracy which means that time has to be spent away from clinical duties in order to attend inconclusive committee meetings.

Thus, despite great clinical efficiency from the standpoint of out-patient throughput which is much appreciated by GPs, we now have a "cold surgery" waiting list of 550 patients.

Those of us who work in the private sector are plainly shown the way to deal with these faults as we move between health service hospitals and private-sector clinics which have proper managers. After many years of DHSS experimental management I am certain that the moral authority to control our hospitals must come from more parallel clinical responsibility and be vested in medical staff.

The Secretary of State should propose that consultants in a given hospital district elect a chief of medical staff from amongst their number to serve for a three-year term and control all aspects of consultant practice and hospital services.

Only when we give this responsibility back to the consultants will the bureaucratic chaos, and some of the shirkers in our ranks, be brought under control.

Yours faithfully, DAVID SKIDMORE, Gravesend and North Kent Hospital, Bath Street, Gravesend, Kent, July 10.

Legal outlook

From Sir David Napley

Sir, The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Bar (July 6) are wrong and excessively sensitive when they regard it as because someone considers the present division of the legal profession to be in need of reform he must be someone who does not admire the Bar.

They may be correct in their assertion that there is value for the public in an independent specialist Bar; the implication, however, that this is a reflection of the current situation is misguided. A large proportion of those currently at the Bar chose that branch of the profession at a time when they had neither knowledge nor experience of it. In the result many of them lack the skill and special expertise essential for any true specialisation.

Your correspondents next call in support, as if it were decisive, the Report of the Royal Commission on Legal Services and its conclusion against fusion of the two branches. They do not, however, explain why a Government which acted in a manner diametrically opposed to the commission's recommendations in regard to the solicitors' branch should or must act in accordance with their recommendations on the Bar.

As specialist advocates your correspondents should understand the dangers of relying on one part of an expert's opinion when other parts have been treated as discredited by the arbitrating tribunal.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Bar might be thought by some as attributing to the Law Society views which it does not necessarily entertain, particularly in relation to rights of audience.

Yours faithfully, DAVID NAPLEY, 107-115 Long Acre, WC2, July 10.

Staying on

From Sir Russell Johnston, MP for Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber (Liberal)

Sir, I was astonished to read in *The Times* this morning that I was not standing at the next election. There is not a shred or tatter of truth in this. Nor have I the faintest idea what could have put such a notion into the head of your Lobby Correspondent.

Perhaps it was a market research exercise to discover how many Liberals read *The Times*, judging from my telephone it is still quite a number.

Geese in peril

From Dr David J. Bellamy

Sir, In the light of so many recent reports of hoagism and vandalism, I hesitate to add another to the growing lists which point a finger of scorn at this country of ours. However, I feel that I must draw your readers' attention to an act of legalised destruction which can only drag the name of Britain further into the international mud.

I refer to the case of Eilean na Muice Dubh, on the island of Islay, a grade I NCR site on botanical grounds and home for part of their

ROWS ON THE RATES

"A powerful and dangerous weapon of propaganda": how many times recently has that phrase been used to warn about the marriage of municipal socialism and the advertising agent's arts. We have seen the consumption across billboards and full-page newspaper displays, in town hall handout and doorstep free-sheet. Public money has poured into a new type of council publicity. Ratepayers' funds have been spent to fulfil New Left theories of popular mobilisation. And local government law has permitted it. Despite recent tests in the courts, the law is unclear where councils' powers to inform end, and unacceptable partisan persuasion begins.

Why then has the Government not moved swiftly to clarify those open sections of the 1972 Local Government Act - 137 and 142 - which apparently empower political advertising and persuasion by councils? The answer that the main offender, the Greater London Council, is shortly to disappear is to duck the issue. The Government has, in fact, done what Mrs Thatcher on taking office so commendably vowed she would not do when confronted with a problem of public policy: set up a committee of inquiry. It is no disrespect to the committee, led by Mr David Widdicombe QC, to observe that however much interesting survey material they produce, central issues will be the same after their report.

The Government's procrastination is understandable, however. For what demands discussion is not just the surface issue of whether the GLC or Sheffield can legally spend money in advertising their objections to central Government policy; it is whether, within the State, there should be political, even ideological competition between centre and periphery, or rather between the centre and the major urban areas. That phrase, "A powerful weapon of propaganda", was not coined with reference to GLC hoardings but as a description of the Central Office of Information. It was coined by a Conservative minister, motivated by the fear that post-war British governments had in their grasp a powerful machinery of "public relations" that might be used to do much more than inform the populace about road safety.

There are of course rules which are supposed to prevent government press officers and publicists appearing partisan (which doubtless gives rise to the continuous complaint of ministers about inadequate presentation of their policies). There ought to be similar rules locally, and Mr Widdicombe will perhaps advise on their construction. But he should distinguish carefully between the proposition that councils should not be persuading and advocating, and the convention that certain

political media such as hoardings paid for on the rates should be strictly controlled.

Mr Widdicombe has been commissioned to report on council advertising and publicity by the month's end and will then proceed to a wide examination of how far municipal life has become "politicized". If Mr Widdicombe is wise, he will preface all his remarks to ministers with the reminder that the dire need for financial reform of local government hails progress on all other fronts. Until local taxation makes visible who pays for what and whose income is being redistributed to whom; until the local franchise is disciplined by a reduction in central grants, then local politics is vitiated.

And the Government should be told that the regeneration of the local political process not its extirpation must be the aim of reform. Received wisdom - certainly much of the evidence presented to Widdicombe from local authority employees - says there has come to be too much partisanship, too much party politics in the town and county halls. Such wisdom is dangerous. It often means: let the professional officers, the architects, surveyors, social workers, educators decide on both the amount and allocation of tax-raised money. Politics is about raising and distributing collective resources. Since 1979 the Government has attempted to reduce - without signal success - the resource available; it has succeeded in making much more visible the cost of council policy. It has, deliberately or not, made local politics more exciting, more vital.

In its reform of the rates, in any legislation that follows the Widdicombe inquiry, ministers should have a single object: strengthening locally the politics of public choice. The essence of local government is political education. Let the locals choose their managers, councilors in bed with municipal trade unions. The task of reform is to ensure that the consequences of bad choice are visited on those locals, while we all profit from the example.

There are some who say that the likely recommendations from Widdicombe about the conduct of local politics will be more important for the future of local government in Britain than Mrs Thatcher's projected reform of the rates. Perhaps. But the importance of this committee of inquiry will lie outside any practical proposals on, say, the duties of officers or the conflict of interest where officers are themselves councilors. Widdicombe will inevitably present its ministerial readers with a hard choice. Should municipal dissent be tolerated on the grounds - that experience of local, sometimes even extreme politics, helps citizens to learn to take the right course in national affairs? If so, how far?

BOTHA'S BLUDGEON

In dealing with black dissent, the South African Government has never hesitated to use the full force of its security laws. Indeed, one of the main conclusions reached this month by a team of South African academics who have just spent four years analysing South African society is that the country's security laws, designed in theory to protect the security of the State, in practice are employed largely to crush opponents of the Government's racial policies. In a report prepared for a Government-funded think-tank, the Human Sciences Research Council, the academics warn that the secret and often uncontrolled way in which the security laws are used means that the security legislation itself poses a threat to the security of the state.

It is in this context that two treason trials, the most important trials in South Africa in a quarter of a century are currently under way. The accused are prominent anti-apartheid campaigners. Most of them are members of the United Democratic Front, a loose coalition of trades unions, student groups, churches and other organizations opposed to the country's racial laws. Their crime, according to the Government, is that they have supported revolutionary groups whose objective is to overthrow white rule. In reality, says Mr Botha's Government, the United Democratic Front is no more than a front for the outlawed African National Congress and the South African Communist Party.

In much the same way as the

academics describe in their report the clear purpose of the Government in staging the trials is to cripple the leadership of the UDF. In the Government's view there are good reasons for such tactics. The UDF is the one major black political organization which has rallied effective opposition against the Government, notably over the new constitution which excludes blacks from political representation. By picking off the UDF leadership the Government hopes to intimidate the rank and file and create a stable political climate in which reforms on the Government's terms can proceed at an orderly pace.

As with much other Government thinking, there are serious flaws here. In the present turbulent climate in South Africa it is unlikely that reprisals against UDF leaders will dampen down black unrest. Black grievances are too deeply rooted to be dealt with in this manner. Moreover, by removing the existing UDF leadership, the Government may simply be opening the way for more radical elements to take over. Most serious of all, the Government's task of finding credible black leaders to join its proposed national forum is made even more difficult.

If the South African conflict is ever to be resolved through negotiations rather than through violence then at some stage the Government will have to sit down with black leaders who do not otherwise it would prefer to imprison. The old reflex action of banning, harassment and jail is no longer a remedy.

From Dr David J. Bellamy

Sir, In the light of so many recent reports of hoagism and vandalism, I hesitate to add another to the growing lists which point a finger of scorn at this country of ours. However, I feel that I must draw your readers' attention to an act of legalised destruction which can only drag the name of Britain further into the international mud.

I refer to the case of Eilean na Muice Dubh, on the island of Islay, a grade I NCR site on botanical grounds and home for part of their

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ORDINARY SHARES

Printers face new problems

The remarkable rise in the pound last week could not have come at a better time for the British printing industry. More than half the paper used in this country is imported, and the pound's strength will help to cut costs just as printers are beginning to suffer a worrying squeeze on profitability, thanks in part to a fall in demand for computer and electronics magazines.

However, currency movements in the printing trade are, as for most of us, a two-edged sword. One reason for the surge in interest rates which have been prevailing in Britain this year, and if the pound stays at its present perch for any length of time, foreign printing companies, particularly in Italy and the Netherlands, are going to be trying to lure the bigger contracts away from these shores.

Of the quoted companies in the sector, it is significant that British Printing and Communication Corporation, McCordquodale and Norton Opax shares are all trading near their lows for the year. The nimble HunterPrint is an isolated exception to the present bout of the goldrums.

The British Printing Industries Federation in its latest survey of trends, has found that the industry is much less happy about its prospects than it was in March.

The survey points out that printers are sensitive to high interest rates at the moment because they have been building stocks in expectation of increases in orders. In some cases these orders are coming through, but the survey says that "there were those who were clearly disappointed and a few who were bewildered."

The likely belt-tightening will have a knock-on effect on suppliers of paper and ink, with consequent impact on prices.

Printers are having great difficulty in passing on higher costs to their customers. In the April-June quarter 11 per cent of the survey's 47 respondents had had to cut prices, nearly



Michael Hunter: showing a competitive edge

double the number which had expected they would have to do so.

That pressure is being released principally through redundancies. Only a fifth of the companies in the survey expected to recruit more workers, while 40 per cent intended to shed labour. This trend may be slowed by the gradual removal of first-year capital allowances, which has spurred a widespread introduction of highly efficient automated equipment in the industry.

The dominant force in the industry is BPPC, whose fortunes have been transformed since it was rescued by Mr Robert Maxwell in 1981. The industry's difficulties were masked in BPPC's 1984 results by a huge increase in property profits, which should diminish this year.

While the company's broker, Grieverson Grant, is forecasting a £4 million increase in total pretax profits to £42 million in the present year, the immediate outlook is clouded by the loss of group tax relief payments from Pergamon Press, BPPC's controlling shareholder.

The tax effect is expected to cut earnings per share by more than 6p to just over 23p this year, a figure that is likely to remain unchanged next year.

The group's longer-term prospects rest to a considerable

degree on the successful transfer of the Mirror Group Newspapers' printing work to BPPC through its British Newspaper Printing Corporation subsidiary. This is due to begin in January as a prelude to full colour printing for the Mirror titles next July.

That exercise is clearly fraught with potential union difficulties, but if they can be overcome it will add £100 million a year to BPPC's turnover at present prices, an increase of 37 per cent.

Meanwhile, however, it is hard to disagree with Grieverson's view that the main attraction of BPPC shares is their yield of 9.6 per cent.

Another printer in a state of transition is McCordquodale, which has prospered from occupying a well-defined and hitherto fast-growing niche: cheque printing. But the heyday of that trade is fading, and McCordquodale must look elsewhere. It has bought a US trade magazine publisher, expanded into security printing, and picked up some British magazine contracts.

But, as Friday's £12 million bid for Richard Clay implied, McCordquodale is still a group in search of a long-term strategy.

Since March the shares have performed in line with the prediction made then by Mr Eric de Bellaigue of Grenfell and Colegrave, gently declining with the market as a whole from 173p to 155p. He has forecast that pretax profits will rise from £8.1 million to £10.3 million, and to £12 million next year - without Clay. But again, the earnings outlook is flatter, thanks to two recent rights issues. Pending the Clay outcome, McCordquodale's shares are no more than a hold. Clay's are a good speculation on the chances of an improved bid.

Preliminary figures are due in a fortnight from Norton Opax, which has expanded aggressively through five acquisitions in the past two years, culminating in the takeover of Sir Joseph Causton

and Sons. Causton held the lucrative contracts for British Airways' *High Life* magazine and the National Westminster Bank's customer giveaway through its Headway Publications subsidiary.

The effect of this has been to treble turnover and take profits from £100,000 in 1981/2 to an expected £2.2 million for the year to March. The broker, Charlton Seal Dimmock & Co, expects that figure to double in the present year.

However, the shares have relaxed from 138p to 103p this year in expectation of the inevitable period of digestion which will be needed to stitch newly attached limbs into a coherent whole. On a prospective p/e ratio of 1.6, the shares are looking far enough ahead for the time being.

HunterPrint stands out as the pick of the bunch. It has been conservatively nurtured by the chairman and biggest shareholder, Mr Michael Hunter, as demonstrated by the 3.5 times cover on the company's dividend. It has used regional development grants and the now-doomed capital allowances to equip some of the most advanced printing plants in the country, handling a range of colour magazines and brochures. Mr Maxwell paid Mr Hunter a disguised compliment at the BPPC annual meeting when he referred to his own group's efforts to meet the competition of web offset processes.

Mr Hunter displayed the practical effects of this competitive edge in his latest annual report, when he reported an important new contract with IPC and a series of colour inserts for the *Sunday Express* magazine. That is work that Mr Maxwell would dearly love. HunterPrint shares yield 3 per cent, but deserve that premium for its consistency in what threatens to be an inconsistent sector.

William Kay
City Editor

APPOINTMENTS

New Minet director

J. H. Minet & Company: Mr F. L. Sanderson has joined the board. He will also become managing director of the company's marine division.

PRIVA: Mr Peter Dadds has joined as head of the bank's international department. He becomes an associate director. Other associate directors are Mr John Green, Mr Karl Toffe, Mr Jensen and Mr Martin Lister. Mr Henrik Bjorn becomes deputy head of the bank's international department responsible for financial institutions.

Macmillan Davies Group: Mr Richard Goldie has been appointed to the board of Macmillan Davies Consultants. Mr Paul Carosso has joined the board of Macmillan Davies (London).

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Company: The following people have been made assistant directors, not directors as reported on Friday - Mr I. H. A. Angell, Mr L. A. Barrett, Mr R. M. Beattie, Mr D. Bryer, Mr R. M. Caldecott, Mr D. C. N. Cockburn, Mr G. Elliott, Mr C. Fleckney, Mr L. R. L. Gordon, Mr N. T. Hamilton, Mr P. J. L. Hennessy, Miss M. V. Hill, Mr J. Kingzett, Mr T. Murakami, Mr J. D. T. Paarlberg, Mr C. H. Paterson, Mr J. Poyates, Mr P. J. Rowen, Mr R. W. St John, Miss G. R. Scheek, Mr A. F. Sykes, Miss N. Thomas, Mr R. J. Thurlow and Mr P. C. Walker.

Cornhill Insurance Group: Mr Richard C. Thornton has been elected a member of the board.

McLeod Russell: Mr N. E. K. Openshaw has become group managing director.

British Manufacture & Research Company: Mr M. Funk has been appointed chairman of the board of directors upon the retirement of Mr L. R. E. Appleton. Colonel A. Martin has retired from the board.

Redfern National Glass: Mr Martin Acland has joined the board as a non-executive director. Mr Alan Illsley will be retiring from the board on July 31, as is Mr Peter G. Redfern.

TEMPUS

Gilts: why traders are right to be cautious

At the Battle of the Marne in World War I, Marshall Foch reported: "My centre is giving way, my right is in retreat; situation excellent. I shall attack." Such sentiments would find a ready echo at Number 10 but will the market tolerate this hocus-Fochus?

The early part of last week was like a return to the late 70s and early 80s phase of the Thatcher regime. Sterling rocketed to \$1.40, and touched 84 on the trade-weighted index. The market was given strongly to understand that Britain was poised to enter a new phase of deliberate currency over-valuation. Relatively outspoken attacks by the Prime Minister on former colleagues for their pusillanimous approach to Government tended to reinforce the image.

The logic of this approach was underlined both by poor money supply figures and by past precedent. Plainly, with EM3 growing at an annualized rate of 23½ per cent, and all the counterparts to the broad monetary aggregate expansionary, the authorities needed to make some kind of policy response.

At the time, a period of protracted over-valuation would buy ministers some time to regroup, while sweating inflation out of the system.

Between 1979 and 1981, sterling on the trade-weighted index rose from just over 82 to a peak of 102. Bill rates peaked at about 15 per cent in 1981. But the rate of growth in inflation thereafter came down sharply. In 1980, the inflation rate was in the high teens; by 1982, it was down to less than 5 per cent.

Gilts over the same period boomed as never before. A stock like Treasury 13½ per cent 1997 rose from an end-1981 price of 84 to about 130 just about one year later.

Last week, however, the gilts market was sceptical about the Prime Minister's chances of securing a re-run of the early 80s scenario. Returns on shorts of over 11 per cent looked hugely ambitious, if base rates were to remain at 12½ per cent. Real excess of some 3 per cent at the long end were also taking a lot on trust. Hence the gilt market trundled forward, but failed to advance beyond anything like its old brio. The market simply refused to compound its chronic over-valuation.

Symptomatic of the agnosticism was the performance of the long tap, Treasury 10 per cent 2004, issued early in June as a control tap, the stock has spent most of its life looking

expensive. Last week's foreign exchange euphoria failed to kindle any buying enthusiasm. Early in the week, traders failed to get the stock back up to tap levels of £30½.

With hindsight, of course, the market was right to be on its guard. About Wednesday afternoon, reportedly, the CBI leaders met the Chancellor in a little-publicized meeting, and it is understood, pressed the case for rate cuts quite forcibly. Westminister, at the same time, appeared convinced that the impending Cabinet reshuffle would not contain any vote-sensitive surprises. The Chancellor was conciliatory at the Nedo meeting, stressing, apparently, that infrastructural spending was important, while also warning that North Sea oil output had reached a turning point.

The Bank of England arranged a system purchase agreement and then abruptly, the following day cut its intervention rates on bills twice, to signal that rate cuts were requested by the authorities. Gilts pushed forward a little, and on Friday morning the Government Broker was bid for stock, and responded at 97½, an effective price of £30½ in the parity paid form. But it was all half-hearted stuff.

Some gilt market analysts are now quite simply in despair. It is all very well for the authorities to claim that when EM3 gives off confusing signals, then exchange considerations dictate policy. But the analysts have to justify, on a rational basis, purchasing recommendations of Government Stock. Broad money aggregates provided some theoretical justification, however distorted the figures might be. But the market cannot and dare not invest M0, or non-interest-bearing EM1, with the same significance.

It seems unlikely, therefore, that the market can endorse the apparent switch in policy last week from a tight to a loose interest rate: exchange rate regime. The changes in policy, plus the new methods of calculating monetary growth rates, leave analysts with inadequate knowledge of where the funding programme is, or indeed if it exists at all.

The bill mountain, or bill Krakatos as it is increasingly called, sums the analysts' dilemma quite succinctly. Last week's money supply figures reveal huge loans to the discount houses, of some £4.8 billion, an increase on banking May of some £1.7 billion.

Yet the houses plainly refused to invest this short term money in the gilts market, since gilts barely moved over the month. Instead, the cash will have been used to buy bills and CDs, indirectly fuelling the monetary aggregates, since the Bank of England is a willing buyer of such paper. Such access to credit provides the corporate sector, if need be, with an easy way of meeting any increase in its wage bill.

The market can see quite clearly that such activities by the houses, and hence by the corporate sector, could be curbed very quickly. The Bank could force houses to borrow at a penal rate, which both curtail their desire for bills and also very likely bring about a more stable value as the houses sold gilts. But the Bank refuses to do this, fuelling suspicion among analysts that the authorities have no consistent policies towards money or indeed earnings at all.

As the Chancellor darts about the bridge, the market wonders, in its cynicism, whose hand will finish up beside Mr Lawson's on the tiller. Should the Old Lady get a grip, then the market knows roughly what to expect. A period of austerity lasting roughly into the autumn ought to be followed by good numbers and an encouraging rally in gilts. Some claim that last week's odd two-tier cut in dealing rates signalled a wish by the authorities first to keep rates high and second, a willingness to fulfill international obligations; central bankers may have acted in concert to restrain the dollar's fall. But the market knows that the authorities can handle these obligations and still get the gilts market right, witness their performance over the bill mountain.

But if the Chancellor joins hands with the CBI, the outlook is messier. Giving the CBI what it wants in terms of fiscal policy means that working out the whole fiscal monetary balance in the economy is impossible.

The gilt market's refusal to be dragged in either direction was endorsed late last week by the clearing banks' insistence on keeping rates high. Bankers are not convinced that there is a clear trend towards lower rates, and prefer like Asquith to wait and see. The flatness of the Bank of England's bill dealing rate curve conveys no clear signal either about further falls in rates. Gilt traders are right to be cautious.

USM REVIEW

Trade suffers in shadow of gloomy senior market

As the Datastream USM index shows, it was another poor week last week for the secondary market which suffered alongside the main equity list. The USM market registered a 1.76 point loss on the week, and the figure would have been worse but for one or two highlights.

Saxon Oil did much to stem the steady slippage with a 45p gain as the company announced its merger with Charterhouse Petroleum. The combined company will be worth about £188 million.

Despite share price weakness in the run-up to merger, Saxon has been one of the USM's successes. Since arriving on the lists at the end of 1981 at a price of 100p a share, the company has grown steadily and its share price appreciated to 350p, as of Friday.

The price has been as high as 500p, benefiting earlier this year from a spate of "buy" circulars from City analysts. Only a few weeks ago one leading broker was recommending Saxon as a "strong buy" at 440p.

Parkfield Group has moved firmly against the trend, the shares virtually doubling in price in the past month. On Friday they rose 7p to 101p; the market continues to enthuse about the appointment of new chairman with a new strategy.

V W Thermax has also enjoyed the appearance of a new large shareholder. Mr Michael Renton, chairman of Investment Capital Group, has options relating to 15.8 per cent of the company.

V W Thermax shares rose strongly in the first two weeks of July, although by the end of last week they appeared to steady in the 50p to 60p range.

Apart from these examples and a handful more, however, there is little doubt that USM trade is suffering. According to Mr Geoffrey Douglas, the best-known analyst of the USM from Hoare Govett, the broker, during the last four weeks the secondary list has seen between 7 and 8 per cent of its value lost, compared to a roughly 3 per cent decline in the same period, for the main market.

Electricals shares have had a particularly rough ride, especially on a slightly longer term comparison. Last December the USM sector index stood at 228.9; this month it stands at 142.1.

The same factors which weigh down the full equity market appear to have an exaggerated effect on the USM

already has nine orders for the new Americas race.

Sales promotion has suddenly become fashionable. First we had KLP coming to the USM, and now the equally tersely named FKB is placing 1.79 million shares through County Bank. Even FKB's prospectus concedes that sales promotion tended until two years ago to be limited to the grocer, drink, tobacco, petrol and retail sales.

Only recently has the business world at large come to realise, according to FKB's directors, that sales promotion, whether it be in the form of free offers or competition prizes, can be a cheap and accurate way of stimulating sales.

FKB itself has had a meteoric career, with turnover rising from nothing to £7.1 million in three years.

At the 140p placing price the multiple, on profits for the year to March last taxed at 35 per cent, is 22. Yield is 1.8 per cent. The prospect of rapid growth from existing and new activities makes the shares interesting.

Pam Spooner

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	12½%
Adam & Company	12½%
Barclays	12½%
BCCI	12½%
Chubb & Savary	12½%
Consolidated City	12½%
Continental Trust	12½%
Co-operative Bank	12½%
C. Hoare & Co	12½%
London Bank	12½%
Midland Bank	12½%
Paribas	12½%
TSB	12½%
Williams & Glyn's	12½%
Yorkshire Bank	12½%

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RACING: OH SO SHARP HAS FINAL PREPARATION FOR ASCOT ON SATURDAY

Million within Cecil's grasp

By Michael Seely

O So Sharp will have her final gallop before attempting to become the first three-year-old filly to capture the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes since Pawnee in 1976, at Newmarket, next Saturday morning. "She's been working well and I'm very hopeful," Henry Cecil said yesterday. "After the gallop I'm going straight by helicopter to go to the States to see the Concorde flight. The filly should be in Keeneland for five days and hope to be back on Thursday."

Unfortunately, Slip Anchor's rate of recovery from his injury has been slower than anticipated and the five-time champion trainer thinks it unlikely that Lord Howard de Walden's seven-length Derby winner can be made fit in time for the Great Voltigeur Stakes at York on August 21. "These cartilage troubles can be tricky," Slip Anchor will have to have at least another week walking and trotting. And then after he's been cantering, we would have to get seven gallops into him before he would be ready to run. If all goes well, his final work before the St Leger could well be a full-scale gallop on Yarmouth racecourse."

Cecil's remarkably successful season continued on Saturday when his four winners from as many runners gave him his 73rd victory of the season. His afternoon winners, at over £45,000 have brought him within £200,000 of becoming the first British trainer to earn his owners £1,000,000 in prize money in this country in one year.

Steve Cauthen landed a double at Lingfield by winning the "Bet With The Trot" Stakes on Protection and the Sun Page Three Series on Scaramanga. The 25-year-old reigning champion now needs only one more victory to reach his century for the season. Nigel Day was on board Mazard in his victory in the Friarage Stakes at York, and Paul Eddery was seen at his most persuasive when winning the Mecca Bookmakers Scottish Derby on English Rebel.

Protection, Jim Joel's previous winner of the Britannia Stakes at Royal Ascot under 9st 7lb, put up another fine performance when beating Mahogany and Capricorn Belle



Petoski, who takes his chance in Ascot's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes

so decisively. "Unfortunately, he has pulled a muscle and is unlikely to run again for some time," the trainer said.

Scaramanga is now undoubted in four races for Stavros Niarchos and showed a fine blend of speed and stamina when proving too good for King Luthic and Band. "This is a pretty useful horse in the

Supreme Leader (Philip Robinson) could finish only eighth of 11 behind Comrade In Arms in the £19,200 Prix Miesdier at Maisons-Laffitte on Saturday. Comrade In Arms, who started at 25-1, had finished a long way behind Supreme Leader in the 2,000 Guineas. However, the French colt, who is a son of Brigadier Gerard, is the leader has since finished fourth in

July meeting after having previously been third to Miller's Mate in the Wood Ditton Stakes.

The royal trainer, who was thrilled by Helen Street's victory in the Giltown Stud Irish Oaks, still intends to attempt to capture his fourth Diamond Stakes with Petoski, the determined winner of last week's Princess of Wales's Stakes. "He has taken that race well and as he was wrong earlier in the season, I don't see why he shouldn't have much the same chance as Law Society at Ascot," Major Horton said.

The feature at York was of course Tony Ives's 2,699-1 four timer on Farida Fair. Persis, Chaumiere and Vouchsafe. The jockey was seen at his strongest and most effective, particularly when winning the day's two main races, the Hofmeister Lager Handicap on Persis and the John Smith's Magnet Cup on Chaumiere.

Putting up a magnificent performance under 9st 7lb, Chaumiere gave Robert Williams, the Newmarket trainer, the most important triumph of his career. Fitted with visors for the first time, the four-year-old was brought with a strong late run to catch Severn Bore, on whom Geoff Baxter may have been guilty of dropping his hand too soon, in the final stride.

"The equipment certainly seemed to work," the trainer said yesterday. "At any rate it made Ives's task easier as it stopped the horse from running too lazily, which is why he generally gets too far behind."

This season at Windsor, John Dunlop has his first runners since the Oaks when Sweet Domain and Lannuier line up for the 7.0 and 8.55, respectively.

The majority of the Arundel trainer's 200 horsepower team have been ill with rhinopneumonitis. "About half my horses are back in fast work," he said yesterday. "Unfortunately a few of them have had a recurrence of their previous symptoms after galloping, but the majority have been all right. We shall just have to see how we get on in the next week or so."

Dunlop also said that Snafu Dancer, at \$10,200, still the world's most expensive yearling purchased, has lung infection and that his first racecourse appearance will therefore be further delayed.

Ascot form points to Leadburn in Trophy

By Mandarin

The Guy Harwood trained Leadburn, who just failed to capture Royal Ascot's Bessborough Handicap last month, is on a relieving mission at Ayr today when this three-year-old filly, the likely winner of the Tennent Trophy.

Leadburn, a well-backed favourite for Bessborough, just failed to get back the progressive Canallier and Lake Valentia in a desperately close finish that day, and with Canallier subsequently landing the Old Newton Cup at Haydock Park, the Pulborough-based colt has a bright chance of winning the extra three furlongs of today's feature event.

Trapeze Artist did not get the best of runs when a fast-finishing third behind Accuracy in the Ascot Stakes and the three-year-old Sanchi Steeple and Bourbon Boy have good winning form to their credit, but I expect Leadburn, and Greville Starling, to take their measure this time.

However, the best bet at the Scottish meeting should be the Barmy Hills-trained filly, Sanchi Tobin, who is named to open her account in the one-mile St. Quivox Maiden Stakes.

Her laughter of J. O. Tobin showed promise in three outings as a juvenile and on her reappearance shaped well when chasing home Flower of Tintern in a Salisbury maiden event, despite being fairly weak in the market.

Balerina made an encouraging first appearance behind Hallgate at Edinburgh and the Denys Smith-trained filly, who has been in the O'Shaner Maiden Stakes, while Dipyn Bach, who made Sitting Bull struggle at Newcastle last month, looks on the right mark for the Tennent Handicap.

Henry Cecil should be on the mark at Leicester with Life Peer in the Mountsorrel Stakes. After scoring impressively at Nottingham, the filly has been out of action strongly when going under by two lengths to Line of Fire in the competitive Glasgow Stakes at York.

At Windsor, Harry's Bar, also trained by Michael Stoute, might land a victory in the 1,000 Guineas but the three-year-old appeared a cut above the average when landing three minor events and can extend his unbeaten run in the Overseas Contender Handicap.

Geoff Huffer has been in good form recently and his Mulisha, a promising sixth behind stable companion Tucson Princess at Ayr, won the last race, the EBF Encounter Bay Stakes.

18 00-00 MILLON N Hannon 8-5 A Medlow 12
20 00-00 ARTIST (J) Jenkins 8-5 P Dryer 12
21 00-00 STAR BARKING J Hardy 8-4 Wagon 14
22 00-00 IT HAPPENS W Whetton 8-4 P Dryer 14
23 00-00 SOLISTE BELL R Gurney 8-2 S Whetton 14
24 00-00 STAFFORD J Hardy 8-2 S Whetton 14

13-12 Lash, 7-2 Tender, 8-5 Happers, 13-2 Barnes Star, 13-2 Western, 12 Ernie Silko, 18 others.

2.15 HANNON R 8-5, 3.15 DHIKASTAN, 3.45 TENDER THOUGHT, 4.15 RUSSIAN RIBBON, 4.45 DARING DISPLAY.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Life Peer, 3.15 Dhiastan, 3.45 Barnes Star, 4.15 Russian Ribbon, 4.45 Red Lorry.

4.15 BLABY MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o Fills: £281: 70) (9)
1 00-00 CEDAR HONEY H Candy 8-11 M Medlow 12
2 00-00 COMEDY PRINCESS K Broughton 8-11 P Dryer 12
3 00-00 JESTERMAN E Soin 8-11 S Gunt 8
4 00-00 LADY PORTOBELLO H Hutter 8-11 W Burren 14
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3 00-

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

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Hold a key role with a well respected and established Lloyds insurance broker, as Secretary/PA to the two Senior Directors. The company employs c100 staff in the City and prides itself on providing a personal and highly professional service to its clients.

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Probably 23-35, you are now working as a senior secretary and your skills include shorthand, 60wpm typing and accurate grammar for composing letters. You have a high standard of presentation, possess a good eye for detail and enjoy working in a relaxed and friendly environment.

Salary is c£11,500, hours 9.30am to 5.30pm, 20 days holiday, season ticket loan, BUPA, LV's and contributory pension.

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Have you got a degree plus a couple of years secretarial experience? If so, this major City Merchant Bank is looking for graduate secretaries for two of its main divisions. As the bank will be expanding considerably over the next few years, the opportunities for promotion are there for those with ability and a sound academic background. Skills 100/60, age 23-28.

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If you enjoy the variety and challenge of a new job every day or week, we have a unique opportunity for you to work as a floating secretary with this expanding Merchant Bank in EC2. Minimum experience of 100/60 and WP skills essential. Age 21+ Excellent benefits offered include subsidised restaurant and sports facilities.

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c£29,000

One of the partners in this large City firm is looking for a secretary to organise him and two of his colleagues. Working in the Systems Development Group which advises on and develops computers for small companies, you will provide full secretarial back-up and enjoy the team atmosphere in this young department. 'A' levels required, 80+ s/hand, WP experience, fast, accurate typing age 25-45.

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An excellent admin/PA position has arisen in the City office of one of London's premier estate agencies. Working directly for the (senior) approach - Senior Partners, you will look after office admin. In addition to organising every aspect of this business life, Client contact and liaison with the Far East office form additional important elements. You should be a skilled organiser, with good presentation and excellent audio typing. Shorthand is not required. Age 24-27. Please telephone 01-493 5767.

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PRIVATE SECRETARY

(North West Surrey)

FRENCH speaking Private Secretary, with considerable experience at Director level, required to create fascinating job with newly arrived top executive. You will need to be flexible, resourceful and very competent. Word Processing experience and good shorthand skills preferred. A car is essential. The post is permanent and is available immediately, but we would also be interested in hearing from you if you were free to fill in on a temporary basis.

Multilingual Services
Recruitment Consultants
22 Clarendon Road, W12
01-826 5744/5 **MLS**

GRAPHER

£12,350

PA/Secretary self motivated lively mature person, not afraid of hard work for an exciting and challenging position with a very busy company in N.I.

Please apply in writing with full C.V. to
General Manager,
P.O. Box No. 2247 W,
The Times.

SECRETARY/WORD PROCESSOR

West End Firm of Solicitors

Require excellent audio/secretary with sense of humour, knowledge of company law and preferably with Xerox word processing experience for 6 months, starting beginning September. Salary equivalent to £8,000 p.a. plus LV's telephone 734 4363. (No agencies).

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

c£13,000 ++

We are a friendly, privately owned, one branch agency based in the heart of Mayfair. Due to expansion we are seeking a Recruitment Consultant with agency experience. A professional committed attitude is essential. Full in-house advertising and administration support. Excellent basic salary and commission, no targets. All replies will be treated in strictest confidence.

Please telephone Andrea Ross, 01-629 3867

PERSONAL SECRETARY

c£9,000p.a.

The President and Managing Director of an International trading group require a well-educated and experienced secretary with good word-processing skills.

The group is based at Marble Arch and excellent working conditions, including a separate office, are provided. Please write with career and personal details to:-
Personnel Manager,
Meridian Trade Group,
44 Upper Berkeley Street,
London W1B 7PL.

DESIGN & MARKETING

£3,000 Neg

A rapidly expanding firm of interior designers seeks a Secretary to a Senior Executive. If you enjoy a creative atmosphere and would like to work in a young informal environment, this is for you. Successful officers will receive subsidised restaurant, 50 typing ability needed, shorthand and report writing.

TELEVISION
£8,900

A well-known TV network seeks a Secretary to an Executive in charge of marketing their films. The role involves a lot of promotional work and use of your organisational skills to the full. A stable or marketing background would be useful. 100/60 skills essential.

City 01-240 3551
West End 01-240 3531
Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

EXEC SEC

£10,500

ITV BANK EC2
Your good presentation and desire for responsibility will be a bonus to the Senior Executive. If you enjoy a creative atmosphere and would like to work in a young informal environment, this is for you. Successful officers will receive subsidised restaurant, 50 typing ability needed, shorthand and report writing.

TELEVISION
£8,900

A well-known TV network seeks a Secretary to an Executive in charge of marketing their films. The role involves a lot of promotional work and use of your organisational skills to the full. A stable or marketing background would be useful. 100/60 skills essential.

City 01-240 3551
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Elizabeth Hunt
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FINANCIAL ASSISTANT

Private bank merchant in W1 requires experienced book-keeper for very busy office concerned with foreign exchange, equities and fixed interest. Immediate vacancy. Salary negotiable. exp. Please telephone 01-437 9983.

Director's PA

c£11,000
Leading financial bank graduate to assist their marketing director. Extensive personality needed for this demanding career position. Bilingual (or similar) experience preferred. Age 25+ with skills of 90/50.

Use Your Languages!
£8,000-£9,500
Expanding W1 property company looking for a bright secretary with good written and spoken French. You should enjoy a team atmosphere, have skills of 90/50 and at least 12 months' experience.

Conferences
c£9,000
Plan, organise and market seminars for this leading information research company. Lively team atmosphere for graduate aged 25+ with previous relevant experience.

Graduate
£8,000
Here is an opportunity to develop your administrative skills when you join this major City company as PA to a director. Emphasis will be placed on using your initiative and intelligence. Life 1 years experience.

Public Relations
£8,000
Highly successful PR agency in W1 needs a bright young secretary with excellent typing (90/50) and 12 months' experience for an interesting and demanding job working with 2 executives who handle consumer accounts.

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS
7 PRINCES STREET W.1
01-629 7262

SECRETARY

12 months Maternity Leave Replacement

SHAC The London housing advice centre, requires a secretary. SHAC is a charity which provides housing advice and also carries out research and produces publications. The person we are looking for will be an experienced secretary for the Research and Administration Departments with a high level of skills in copy and audio typing, shorthand and office administration. Ability to operate a word processor will be an advantage, but training in word processing will be available. The post also entails administering a small library and subscription lists. The work is interesting, useful and well-paid. In return, the applicant should be prepared to work flexibly and under pressure. Salary £8,908 (under review) for a 35 hr week, subsidised carpark, 6 weeks holiday. SHAC welcomes applicants irrespective of their sex, ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability. SHAC is an equal opportunities employer and works in a multi-racial environment. For further details The Administrator, SHAC, 198a Old Brompton Rd, London SW5 0AR. Tel: 01-879 7276.

BOYCE BI-LINGUAL

GERMAN/HARROW

Der Direktor eines westend bahnstationen Unternehmens sucht eine Sekretärin mit Deutschkenntnissen in Wort und Schrift. Englische Kurzschreibweise erforderlich. Sekretariatsverwaltung erwünscht. Alter: 25-35. Gehalt: £7,500-£8,000 + gute Sozialleistungen.

FRENCH/MARKETING

Nous sommes à la recherche d'une secrétaire bilingue, de langue maternelle anglaise à travailler en équipe pour une Société commerciale. Vous aurez une bonne maîtrise du secrétariat (100/50) ainsi qu'une connaissance du traitement de texte. Ce poste convient à une personne ouverte, de 25 à 30 ans avec une expérience et disponible de suite. £9,500 + avantages.

ITALIAN

Join this prestigious group of City Insurance Brokers and use your fluent Italian. Lots of client contact as you get involved with the new venture. As well as being keen and enthusiastic, in your early twenties, and with perfect English, you must have a minimum of 90/40. WP experience is a definite asset. Up to £8,000 + perks.

01-236 8501
7 LUDGATE ROAD (off) Ludgate Hill, EC4
(01-493 630-430) EMP AGY

PA to the DIRECTOR

The Director of a leading National Charity needs a "maternity relief" P.A. (possibility of permanent position). The work is varied and demanding, and you need to be able to keep tabs on a variety of subjects. If you are an experienced Secretary (with shorthand and first class typing) and like dealing with people please apply in writing with full C.V. to:

The Administrative Officer
The Royal National Institute for the Deaf
105 Gower Street, London WC1E 6AH

PREFER AUDIO?

To £10,000

Director of Property Development and Mortgage Co needs deaf Audio prepared to use 100 wpm/s/h shorthand at 90/60 level. Large used. 100/60 wpm. Call 01-493 1031.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE FIZZ

To £8,000

Finance US Savings Co needs Secretary PA. 25-30, with lively, outgoing, personality. Good French useful. Age 25+. Call 406 1031.

OVERSEAS CONTACT

£8,000

International finance at MD level with excellent benefits. Secretary able to assume responsibility where needed. Large used. 100/60 wpm. Call 406 1031.

DISCREET PA

To £9,500 ++

Share actively in the success of a well established business. PA (90/60) to 2 distinguished Directors. Savor the fun and stress of financial success. Call 406 1031.

MIDDLETON JEFFERS

RECRUITMENT

AN AVID INTEREST

In Office Technology

Can you complement our dynamic team to help us manage our growing organisation? You will have immediate secretarial and organisational skills, ability to use our state-of-the-art word processing system, and a real desire to gain a comprehensive familiarity with the challenging field of office systems. You will be involved in our Systems Development, Educational and Marketing activities and in helping to maintain our client contacts. A full and comprehensive training programme will follow your successful induction. Call Alfred Marks Group Offices Programme unit on 01-497 7825 and ask for Jackie Foster quoting 114252 3100

Immediate Start

Flourishing Audio Secretary

(60wpm) required for City company. This is a long term temp booking - could become perm.

Legal Assistant

Law Graduate for administration - research position. Must be free immediately. Exp. pref.

We also have vac for:

Good Secretaries, Typists & WP operators.

Call Karen Sherman or Christine Williams today.

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01-629 7262

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We have to put up our social & professional standards

Call Karen Sherman or Christine Williams today.

Bernadette of Bond St

01-629 1204

TEMPORARIES

Call Karen Sherman or Christine Williams today.

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS
7 PRINCES STREET W.1
01-629 7262

TEMPORARIES

Call Karen Sherman or Christine Williams today.

ADMIN SEC

£9,500 + PERKS

International Mayfair Co seeks W1 21-40 for their overseas office. Good administrative & organising ability & skills related plus sense of humour to cope with the busy & varied nature of the role. Details 01-2274 Stone Mills (Pec. Cons.)

PRIVATE SECRETARY

required to small media office at Oxford Circus. Office pays a significant plus salary to work long hours during busy times. Excellent benefits for the varied & interesting position. Salary neg.

Tel: 01-437 8295

Our top temporaries are earning £11,000 pa. (for a full working week)

Skills 100/60 plus WP experience. Central London. For more information contact Victoria Martin now on 01-499 9175.

MacBlain
Temporary Secretaries
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16 Hanover Square London W1R 0AL

SECRETARY

c£9,000 - £9,500 + perks

We are a large Merchant Banking subsidiary of an American Corporation and are looking for excellent secretaries to match our future expansion needs.

- Applicants must have
- the ability to cope with normal executive secretary responsibilities.
- flexibility and the ability to adapt to job content and working hours.
- good telephone manner.
- a presentable appearance.
- excellent secretarial skills (100/60)
- experience on WANG - although cross training will be given if necessary.

For more information please contact:
AVA on 01-380 5983
NO AGENCIES PLEASE

ADMINISTRATOR SALES/MARKETING

French Company shortly moving to Edgware requires Sales/Marketing Administrator. Working as part of a team often under pressure, you will have an outgoing personality and a good telephone manner. You will be liaising with architects and designers, dealing with their enquiries and maintaining contact with our outside sales force. Head Office in Paris and our UK distribution. First class secretarial skills (shorthand an advantage) and knowledge of French essential. Experience of working in the construction industry would be a distinct advantage. A bright, organised person willing to learn all aspects of our business and looking for the opportunity of becoming totally involved will suit this position. Salary and benefits negotiable. Please contact Helena Boyce, telephone 01-236 7741.

Polyrey

My latest problem is I've got no problems - now that we get all our temporaries from...

Senior Secretaries
01-493 4001/01-493 4002
The first numbers to ring

WP SUPPORT & TRAINING

Acc Microsystems, producers of the highly successful Word Processing Software, LEX, are looking for two people to join the training and customer support department. Whilst one job is primarily training and the other supporting end user enquiries about LEX, both will inevitably overlap and the successful applicants must be capable of working in a small team geared to both these tasks. Although a knowledge of LEX is not essential, Word Processing experience is required and a current driving license would be an advantage. Salary by negotiation. In the first instance send a detailed C.V. to: The Personnel Officer, Acc Microsystems Ltd, Challenger House, 125 Gansborough Lane, London W8 5LN

PR DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

A financial and corporate public relations company - part of a major Fleet Street agency with modern air conditioned offices needs a young bright secretary who will enjoy sharing their enthusiasm and commitment. Good shorthand / typing, administrative skills and some office experience, coupled with the self-confidence to speak easily on the telephone to clients will be essential. Salary negotiable.

Ring **KIRSTEN SCUDAMORE** 01-583 1525

BANKING

Précis Writer

with articulate English is required for a large Merchant Bank. Must also have a sound knowledge of German and French - other languages useful. Fast typing and word processing essential. An interesting opportunity to come into your English and financial skills. Salary c£9,000-£9,500 + benefits.

01-536 3706 **MLS**

EXCITING PROSPECTS!

Do you look and act as though you have secretarial flair? Do you have the style to deal with celebrities and porters alike? Do you have a good shorthand and an endearing personality? If so, a very interesting job may be waiting for you in one of London's foremost financial institutions. Age 22-28. £8,000 + perks.

Please Mrs. Scudamore on 01-536 3706
Norina Scudamore Personnel

also on page 20

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ABBATT'S TEMP TEAM IS NUMBER ONE

We're one of 25 years of service behind us and we're in it first. So if you're a top secretary, administrative, shorthand, typist or copy typist, use processor or Telenote operator, try our Lincoln or London office.

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has teaching positions available in areas of special interest for the Conference. Apply for full term 1988/89 by 15th April 1988. For a period from Sept. July 1988. Reply by 15th April 1988. For the Conference The American College of London, 100, White Horse Lane, London W1C 2EJ.

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TRIP AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

the end of August 1999. The School is at the forefront of the present Head on a new four-year Group 10 under the Burnham Salary Scale. An endorsement is available for the new Head Teacher, whose educational leadership is reflected in his statements of qualifications and experience, should be sent to the governing body from which further particulars can be obtained. Mr. S. H. Dwyer, 10, London Road, London EC2A 2EP, not later than 1st September 1999.

Name _____
 Address _____
 Telephone (Daytime) _____ Date of In _____
 Accession # _____
 I _____

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Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davaile

Mark Lawson

[illegible][illegible]

